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THE CHINA PRESS
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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M. ZAIMIS RESIGNS; KING CANNOT STOP CHANGE IN CABINET

Said to Be Only Hope Of Settling Government Crisis in Greece

BOW TO ENTENTE

All Demands Are Accepted; French Sailors Guard Athens Legation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, September 12.—The Greek Premier, M. Zaimis, has resigned.

Apparently, the resignation of M. Zaimis, in which he persists, has not yet been accepted. It is believed in official circles that even King Constantine is unable to avoid a change in the Government, which, now, is the only hope of settling the crisis.

The Government has accepted all the demands made by the Entente.

M. Venizelos, in a telegram to M. Filipesco, the leader of the Opposition in the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies, congratulates Rumania on her entry into the war on the side of the Entente.

London, September 12.—It would appear, from a telegram received from Reuter's representative in Athens, that the fall of the Zaimis Cabinet was due, among other things, to the Gounarist Reservists Leagues defying the Government and continuing to terrorise their political opponents, thereby placing the Premier, M. Zaimis, in a difficult position.

French blue-jackets have been landed to guard the French Legation in Athens.

Allies' Bombardment Wrecks U.S. Consulate

Fleet's Guns Completely Destroy Alexandrette Headquarters, Turks Report

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Turkish telegram.—Turkish headquarters, September 4.—Caucasus theater.—Two enemy battalions were repulsed by a counter-attack, a number of soldiers, among whom is one captain, being made prisoners.

Our coast batteries shelled a hostile transport and a monitor off Smyrna. The monitor fled, wrapped in flames. The transport was hit by two grenades and retired towards Samos.

Small hostile warships shelled the open town of Alexandrette. The damage to Turkish property was insignificant. The United States consulate was completely destroyed. No lives were lost.

DESPERATE RESISTANCE CENTERS ROUND HALICZ

Austro-Germans Seeking More Time for Lemberg's Defence; Strong Re-inforcements

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, September 12.—On the south-western front, the Austrians and Germans are obstinately resisting the Russian advance in the defiles of the Carpathians and in the region of Halicz. The enemy have brought up considerable re-inforcements at Halicz and are holding out there with the object of retarding as long as possible the Russian advance on Lemberg.

Fighting is taking place in the Caucasus, in the region of Ognot, where the Turks are stubbornly defending their position and at Sakkiz, south of Lake Urmiah, where the Russians, dislodging the Turks from a series of positions, occupied Bana.

Maine Goes Republican By 13,000 After Hot Campaign

Both National and State Issues Involved; Winners Gain One Senator and One Congressman

Reuter's Service

Portland, Maine, September 12.—The Republicans, assisted by the Progressives, have gained a very significant victory in the State elections in Maine, returning Mr. Milliken as Governor, with a majority of 13,000 and also two United States Senators. The increase in the Republican vote is regarded as an indication of the growth of sentiment against President Wilson.

Many Issues Involved

The opposing candidates for the Governorship in the Maine election were the present Democratic incumbent, Oakley C. Curtis, and Carl E. Milliken, Republican.

For the six-year Senatorial term the contestants were the present Democratic incumbent, Charles F. Johnson of Waterville, and Colonel Frederick Hale, Republican, of Portland, son of former Senator Eugene Hale. For the unexpired term of the late Senator Burleigh the contestants were Professor Kenneth M. Field, Democrat, and former Governor Bert M. Fernald of Poland, Republican.

There were side issues in the campaign not entirely political. One was Statewide prohibition versus local option. The prohibition question has cut a figure in Maine elections for over half a century, and has made and unmade many political fortunes.

There were other issues. The tariff was one. Maine has always favored a protective tariff. In the 1914 campaign the war, which had practically the same protective features for Maine industries as a tariff, eliminated the tariff question from the campaign.

It is well argued by the Republicans, too, that with the close of the European war a protective tariff will have to be restored or Maine industries will go to smash. The so-called sectionalism of the present National Administration according to the Republicans, did not set well in Maine.

Each party put a small army of speakers into the campaign, the opening gun of which was heard at Augusta on August 19, when Chairman Ralph D. Cole of the Speakers' Bureau spoke. Colonel Roosevelt was to speak at Lewiston on August 31, and Governor Hughes on September 7. Other speakers included members of the Senate and House and other public men of national note. The Democratic efforts, it is said, were to be centered on the re-election of Senator Johnson.

Chairman Cole of the Republican Speakers' Bureau recently announced that he had added to the list of Maine speakers Arthur L. Garfold, former Progressive candidate for United States Senator in Ohio. Another speaker listed for the State was Henry J. Allen of Kansas, who stumped the State for the Progressive ticket in 1912. Raymond Robins of Chicago, Chairman of the recent Progressive National Convention, was to go into the Maine campaign on September 1 and remain until its close. Mr. Robins is a prominent social worker and an authority on labor conditions.

Other Progressives who took speaking parts in the Maine campaign are Edward C. Toner of Anderson, Ind., who was Progressive State Chairman in 1914, and Oswald Ryan of Indiana, who stumped the New England State four years ago for the Progressives. Former Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio was to speak daily in the Maine campaign from September 4 to September 9. It is evident from this that the Republicans went after Maine's big Progressive vote hammer and tongs, by concentrating as many Progressive stars as possible there.

HON. TONG SHAO-YI IS GUEST AT RECEPTION

China's New Minister of Foreign Affairs Is to Depart Today

"I have grown to like the life of a business man since I settled in it," declared Hon. Tong Shao-yi, China's new Minister of Foreign Affairs at a reception given in his honor yesterday. He is leaving for the North today.

At the reception Mr. Tong looked very serious. He spoke just a few words before saying good-bye to his many friends. He had felt it necessary to wait here until his appointment should be confirmed by Parliament. Now that this has been done he would go, but even so, his stay in the capital would depend on how much confidence was shown in him there and on how things stand in the North. He was careful to avoid reference to Chino-Japanese relations as a result of recent incidents.

The reception was attended by a large number of prominent men, including Gen. Pah Wen-hui, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Gen. Tan Jen-feng, Mr. Wen Tsung-yao, Gen. Hwang Hsing, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, and Mr. S. A. Hardoon. There were many ladies.

Mr. Jan Ta-bey was also a guest of honor. He had been released just a short while ago from the Municipal Jail where he had been confined as a result of charges made by the late Yuan Government. He is leaving for his native province, Hupeh, to convene the Provincial Assembly. In his short address Mr. Jan dwelt on the important part the provincial assembly is to play. He says that while things are not what they should be, the people must not be pessimistic about the future. It takes a little time for things to get into order, and once the administration is on the right track, the whole machinery of government will proceed smoothly.

Mr. Jan is a young man—only about thirty years old. He has been a newspaper editor, an active revolutionary leader and a radical politician. But from the interview he granted to a representative of THE CHINA PRESS he appears to be a strong believer of the present administration and thinks that the outlook for China's future is distinctly hopeful.

Ll. George Welcomed By Verdun Garrison

Tells Them They Have Saved Not Only France But All Humanity

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 12.—Mr. Lloyd George, the British Minister of War, accompanied by M. Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, visited the city of Verdun, yesterday and had lunch with General Dubois, who thanked him for the honor his presence had conferred on the officers responsible for guarding Verdun.

The British Minister replied to his host: "None of the great feats of arms of which the history of France is full are better witnesses to the highest qualities of the French army and people and that bravery and devotion to their country, to which the world has rendered homage, are strengthened by a coolness and tenacity which have no reason to envy our British phlegm. The recollection of your victorious resistance at Verdun will be immortal, because Verdun has saved not only France but our great common cause and the whole of humanity. You have overcome the tempest which threatened the world.

"As for me, I feel profoundly moved in touching this sacred soil. I bring you the sincere admiration of my country and of the great Empire which I here represent. They, with me, bow before your sacrifice and your glory. Once again, for defence of the great causes to which our own future is attached, humanity turns towards France."

3,376,134 German Casualties Listed

Officially Registered Up To End Of August; Over 800,000 Dead Counted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 11.—The German official lists of casualties up to the end of August show a total of 3,376,134, with over 800,000 dead.

Cannon Used by Italians in Reducing Gorizia

This is one of the 305 m.m. guns used effectively by the Italians in the siege of Gorizia, which ended successfully for the Italians. Immense difficulties were encountered by the Italians in moving these big guns in the mountainous sections of the Isonzo front. Engineers, however, solved the problem.

COMES TO CHINA TO ESCAPE U.S. POLITICS

Mr. Victor Murdock, Man Without Party, Here On Way To Szechuen

Mr. Victor Murdock, chief mourner of the Progressive party of America, passed through Shanghai yesterday en route to the province of Szechuen where for the next four months he will study the Chinese people. There the former Congressional leader will, as he puts it, "be safe from the political flubdub" he had at every hand in the States." For Mr. Murdock is a man without a party.

When the Progressive party passed out of existence at Chicago last June Colonel Roosevelt and other leaders joined with the Republicans, but not Mr. Murdock, for he had carefully aided the growth of the new party in Congress, on the lecture platform and in the public prints for fifteen years and he intends to be true to its memory.

Concerning the contest between Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson for the Presidency, Mr. Murdock says that it rests with the 4,000,000 independent voters who aligned themselves with the Progressives in 1912. He says these voters had not been won by either party at the time he left the States.

"The choice the independent voters make will depend largely upon the events of the campaign," Mr. Murdock said. "I think the most of them are particularly strong for the policies of either Mr. Hughes or Mr. Wilson, so the choice will be a hard one. As concerns myself I have little interest in the result of the election, for I feel that America is safe, at least, with either. I will be 1,500 miles inland in China on election day so I will possibly only hear the result of the campaign."

Mr. Murdock, however, remains a Progressive so far as the successful political development of China is concerned. The results of his studies of the Chinese people and the new government will be embodied in a series of stories for American publications along the lines of the progressive political development of the new republic.

"China's safety as a nation is safeguarded in the natural industrial activities of her enormous population, but her success as a nation depends upon the most complete organization of a simple Republican form of government," Mr. Murdock said. "It would appear to me that unless China adopts a form of constitution providing for a centralized government with the legislative power vested in a strong parliamentary body of as few members as possible that she will become the prey of all nations.

"She has been misgoverned for centuries. The wise men of the nation should study the methods of the Americans, the French, the Japanese and the British and absorb the good points of all. For China is the strategical center of a new world which in our generation will become the center of the business and industrial activity of the world, just as America was not so many years ago."

Mr. Murdock was a Republican member of Congress from Kansas for ten years. He became the floor leader of the progressive element in the majority party which finally became the Progressive party. He is the owner and editor of the Wichita Eagle, an influential newspaper circulating in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. He is accompanied on his visit to China by Mrs. Murdock.

New York Threatened With a General Strike On Transport Quarrel

Street-Car Employees Seek To Tie Up All Local Traffic; 800,000 Involved

Reuter's Service

New York, September 11.—Following the failure of the strike of street-car employees to tie up local transportation, a general strike throughout the city, involving 800,000 men, is threatened.

COUNCIL IS PETITIONED TO WIDEN NANKING RD.

Immediate Action Urged Regarding Kiangse Rd. Corner; Question of Cost

The following petition has been forwarded to the Municipal Council, printed in this week's Municipal Gazette, concerning the proposed widening of Nanking Road at the intersection with Kiangse Road:

"The undersigned earnestly commend to the Council's attention the desirability of effecting the widening of the Nanking Road at the narrow part on the Kiangse Road corner ex Lot 83. They suggest that, in view of the forthcoming improvement of the buildings on parts of the lot not affected by the Nanking Road, the owner may, at the present juncture, be willing forthwith to surrender the portion scheduled for that road and in that event they wish earnestly to urge that the surrender should not be deferred until rebuilding in the ordinary course, but should be arranged forthwith; and that consequent extra expenditure will be largely set off by the enhancement in the land value which will probably ensue during the remaining life of the buildings."

The petition was signed by: C. E. Anton, A. W. Burkill, L. Midwood, Frank H. Crossley, Vilhelm Meyer, Duncan McNeill, E. E. Clark, G. A. Richardson, H. Hanbury, C. Selby Moore, O. M. Green, C. W. Wrightson, Ed. White, F. Ayscough, Edward S. Little, H. H. Girardet, R. McE. Dalgliesh, T. E. Trueman, R. Calder Marshall, H. E. Brewer, Sennet Freres, Chas. M. Bain, Alex. Samson, L. E. Canning, Reginald Master.

The Weather

Signs of a distant typhoon developing east of the Philippines. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 78.6 and the minimum 60.8, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 85.8 and 70.5.

HELIMBAR IS OCCUPIED; AUSTRIANS IN RETREAT

Taking Offensive, Rumanians Record Many Captures; Danube Free, Silistria to Sea

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, September 11.—An official communique reports: The enemy continue to retreat in the valley of the Olt. The Rumanians have occupied Helimbar.

Enemy attacks west of Merisor were repulsed and the Rumanians, assuming the offensive, captured two guns, machine-guns and 300 prisoners. There was rifle-fire on the whole Danube front.

Fighting in the Dobrudja continues.

We are bombarding Rustchuk, in reply to the shelling of Giurgevo by the Bulgarians.

Although Turkey did not declare war against Rumania till the 7th, the presence of Turkish troops in the Dobrudja was indubitable.

London, September 12.—Reuter's Agency is reliably informed that, as a result of the occupation of Orsova by the Rumanians, the Austrian river fleet on the Upper Danube is unable to assist to communicate with the Austrian units below Orsova. There are some Austrian craft of no importance in Bulgarian waters, but they are compelled to hide and dare not venture out to bombard the towns on the Rumanian side of the river, in consequence of the intensity of the latter's artillery fire. The Danube from Silistria to the Black Sea is free to Rumanian navigation.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Sept. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Sept. 15
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk .....Sept. 15
Per I.-C. s.s. Namsang..... Sept. 16

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Manila M. Sept. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado M. Sept. 23
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Sept. 23

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Sept. 19
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.... Sept. 21
Per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat Sept. 29

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of August 6 was due at Hongkong yesterday and here on September 16. Left Haiphong on September 11 per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

The American mail is due on or about September 16 per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba Maru.

The French mail of August 20 is due at Hongkong on September 25, and here on September 29. Left Colombo on September 9 per M.M. s.s. Cordillere.

ANOTHER 1ST LINE TAKEN BY FRENCH IN HALF AN HOUR

Sweep Irresistibly Over Six Kilometer Front Between Combles and Somme

24 HOURS CARNAGE

Germans Slaughtered in Repeated Charges Against Lost Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 12.—The official communique issued this evening reported: At mid-day, the French commenced a vigorous offensive on the six kilometers front between Combles and the Somme. The attack developed very rapidly, the whole German first line being carried in less than half-an-hour.

The French irresistibly pushed on, successively carrying Hill 145, Marrieres Wood and the whole of the enemy's trenches as far as the Bethunes (? Bapaume) to Peronne road.

The situation in the region of the Somme remains more or less unchanged, although, during the last twenty-four hours, carnage has been inflicted on the Germans by the French and British troops in repulsing numerous counter-attacks against their recently conquered positions.

EARTHQUAKE DAMAGES MANY JAVA ESTATES

Local Agents Not Unduly Concerned; Factories Unharmed; Harvests Not Delayed

Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co. received the following cablegram from Java yesterday:

"Severe earthquake, Limburg, Soember Mas, Kali Mingger. Managers' houses uninhabitable, all other estates suffered, factories escaped, undelay harvest."

The estates mentioned are owned respectively by the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd., and the Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd. The local representatives of the firms do not view the earthquake report with alarm, inasmuch as the factories were not destroyed and the harvests will proceed as usual.

Change in British Postal Arrangement

Mr. J. MacD. Russell, the British postmaster, has sent us the following circular:

On and after 1st October next the Britist Post Office Agencies in China (with the exception of Weihaiwei) will withdraw from the Imperial Penny Post System and will collect the Postal Union rates of postage on letters, viz.:—

10 cents for the first 20 grammes.

6 cents for each additional 20 grammes.

The local rates to Hongkong, Weihaiwei, the British Post Office Agencies in China and to Macau (and between Canton and Macau, also between Shanghai and Ningpo) will however be maintained as at present.

E. D. C. WOLFE,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, September 8, 1916.

WATCH CAPTIVES' WELFARE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 12.—The personnel of the special committee controlling all matters relating to British prisoners of war includes Sir Leander Starr Jameson (President), Mr. W. E. Hume-Williams, M.P., Mr. A. Y. Campbell and Sir John Hewett. The latter two represent the interests of Indian prisoners of war.

GERMAN RULE ON LAKE VICTORIA NYANZA ENDED

Kaiser's Troops Put Up Gallant Fight, But British Advance Is Unopposable

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 11.—A colonial correspondent of the Cologne Volks Zeitung says that German rule on the German bank of Victoria Nyanza has been ended after a gallant fight by the German occupation troops. The British advance was systematic and unopposable. Two naval engagements occurred on the lake, in which the German boats Muanza and Otto Heinrich were sunk.

Berlin Denies Refusal To Transfer Children

Dutch Scheme Impracticable As Yet, Because of Fierce Conflict in France

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, Sept. 10.—The Berliner Lokalanzeiger exposes the systematic French story that the German authorities refused the Dutch offer to transfer French children from the occupied districts to Holland. The French propaganda adds that the German decision was dictated as sheer cruelty.

In fact, however, the German authorities accepted the Dutch offer, but the date has not yet been fixed, as on account of the present fierce struggle in these districts, it is impossible to select children needing special care. The Lokalanzeiger emphasizes that the German authorities themselves are greatly interested in this plan, which is apt to facilitate the provisioning of the population in the occupied districts.

Film Records Indian Army's Deeds in War

London Learns from Official Pictures What Raj's Troops Have Accomplished

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 11.—A large and distinguished audience, including many representatives from India, attended the first exhibition in London of the films taken by Mr. Girdwood, the official photographer of the Raj, depicting the part played by Indian troops in France and Flanders. The pictures are among the finest yet shown of the operations on the western front and were greatly admired.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that he was proud to participate in the exhibition of the heroic efforts of their soldiers from India on behalf of the Empire. The films would be a worthy record of the part the Government, Princes and peoples of India have played in the war.

The people of India had contributed and were continuing to contribute generously alike to the forces in the field and to charitable objects, such as hospitals for the wounded. The soldiers of India had won renown on the battlefields of France and had also fought with credit to themselves and advantage to the Empire in other theaters of the war.

All recognised the heroic efforts of the Indian troops to relieve the garrison at Kut and sympathised and shared the disappointment of the force that they had been beaten by the physical difficulties of climatic conditions and floods in Mesopotamia. The effort, great as it had been, was only one of many operations to which India had contributed.

He hoped the comradeship in arms of the British, Dominion and Indian troops would rouse throughout the whole Empire keener interest in Indian problems and secure for Indian aspirations the entire sympathy of all parts of the King's Dominions.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden this evening, beginning at 9 o'clock:—

1.—March "Big Guns" .....Avolo
2.—Overture "The Caliph of Bagdad" .....Boieldieu
3.—Waltz "San Sebastian" ...Dodwell
4.—Selection "Folk Songs of Italy" .....Rampozzotti
5.—Sketch ..."Way down in Tennessee" .....Moore
6.—Waltz "Il Raccio" .....Arditti
7.—(a) Song "I am a Rose" Mariani
(b) Two Step "All for the Girlies" .....Gilbert
8.—Selection "Coppelia" .....Delibes

A. de Kryger.
Conductor-in-charge.

Russia Faces Grave Victualing Problem

Stockholm Learns Wholesale Deportations From Petrograd Contemplated

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst states: Berlin, Sept. 10.—Reports from Stockholm state that the crisis in the victualing is becoming more serious in Petrograd. The schools will be opened one month later than was intended, in order to keep the number of inhabitants reduced for a short time. All those persons whose residence in Petrograd is not absolutely necessary will be deported.

The paper Djen remarks with regard to this measure: "These persons will not only suffer from hunger, as famine is reigning all over Russia, but they will also be deprived of shelter and the opportunity to make their living." On the Nikolaievsk Square, the mob, hearing that the police had tortured to death workmen who had been arrested, stormed the police department and wounded the chief officer and several policemen.

BRITAIN'S BIG LOSSES

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, September 10.—German papers are publishing letters directed to British soldiers at the front. One soldier, who participated in the storm against Contal Maison writes from his home in Whitby, on July 23, that, after the battle, only one single man of a whole company was left. Another letter, from York, dated July 15, states that, of one Ulster regiment, only 50 men survived.

A letter from London, dated July 15, states that the British casualties from July 1 to 3, amounted to 1,450 officers and 47,000 men. A letter from York of July 9, says: "I saw ruins of houses destroyed by the last disastrous Zeppelin attack. The sight of the ruins and what was told me make me suppose what a Zeppelin attack must be like in reality."

A letter of July 19, directed to Lieutenant Murray, says, in regard to the casualties in the last combat: "We cannot go on for a long time sustaining such losses." A letter of July 16, dealing with the Irish revolution, says: "I fear we shall soon have another revolution if matters don't change. The only way is to throw into the sea those Irish who are discontented. Those who can, may swim to America."

THWART GERMAN LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, September 12.—In the North German Gazette, General von Blume, appealing for subscriptions to the new war loan, says that the success of the loan is being systematically thwarted by the saying that whoever subscribes prolongs the war.

Where Italians Push Back Austrians

This map shows the famous Isonzo district where the Italians have made progress against the Austrians. Gorizia, Monte Sabotino, Podgora and Monte San Michele, all important points, are now in the hands of the Italians.

To the south and reaching toward the east, between Isonzo and Trieste, is the high Carso Plateau, which offers good defensive positions to the Austrians. The work of clearing it is under way, and now that an easy crossing of the river has been made possible for Italian troops they also can advance from Monfalcone on the road to Trieste, twenty-two miles away.

Rely Upon Gerard To Satisfy Berlin Of U.S. Retaliation

'Administration Is Now Really Ready to Do Something,' Sun Is Advised

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, September 10.—The retaliatory measures against Britain continue to be the chief topic in the American press. A Washington telegram to the New York World says that the State Department has knowledge of specific instances where British firms secured business which had been discussed by American firms whose letters had been intercepted. Lloyd George's admission to this effect is expected to further complicate the issues pending. A telegram to the Tribune says that popular indignation will demand reprisals, particularly if Britain persists in her refusal to modify the black list. Manufacturing and shipping circles are already exerting tremendous pressure on the administration, urging reprisals.

A despatch to the New York Sun says that the retaliatory legislation is in one sense designed to comply with the German insistence that America should take measures against the British blockade, as an equivalent for the suspension of submarine warfare. Ambassador Gerard is counted upon to assure the German Foreign Office that the United States Administration is now really ready to do something effective.

GERMAN OFFICERS ADMIT MORE REVERSES LIKELY

Will Be Relatively Insignificant And Without Effect On Ultimate Result

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

New York, September 10.—American newspaper correspondents at the German front on the Somme emphasize the continued fierceness of the fighting and the tremendous sacrifices made by the Allies to gain a small area against the German steel wall. The correspondent of the Associated Press cables that German officers admit as freely as on previous occasions that it is not impossible for the Anglo-French armies to press back the German front a few more miles at separate spots, by the continuation of the stupendous hammering with artillery on human flesh, but they declare that these successes will be relatively insignificant and without effect upon the ultimate result of the war.

On the other hand, the officers express the conviction that the German army is enormously superior to the hastily raised British levies. The correspondent of The American at the Somme front cables that, behind the line which the French and British are now assailing, further German lines of defense are to be found and that there is no appreciable possibility of a chance that the Entente armies can break through. Within a triangle, extending over twenty miles on its north-eastern side and over almost the same distance on its south-eastern side, the French and British are hurling steel by tons and men by divisions against the wall of German machine-guns, backed by a colossal aggregation of heavy artillery.

A despatch from Berlin to the New York World states that the rapid capture of Turtukai is significant and shows the complete unity wherewith the Bulgarians delivered the blow and the high pressure with which the offensive is pushed forward, thus striking at the very heart of Rumania—Bukharest. The German-Bulgarian break through Rumania's Danube line of defense opens possibilities of the gravest character to Rumania.

A telegram from Vienna to the Associated Press reports an interview with the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Freiherr von Burian, who said that Austria-Hungary was far from laying down her arms, as hoped by some. He remarked: "It is true that we would hail peace with joy, but not the sort of peace our enemies would like to impose upon us. As long as we have to defend ourselves against those who want some of our territory, we naturally are unwilling to discuss peace and are determined to hold out and to win."

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The artists appearin include
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who will present a Second-Sight and Clairvoyant Act, telling o the Past, Present and Future, Mining, Racing, Love, etc.
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THE DEATH TEST
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THE COMEDY CABINET ACT
SIMLA SEANCE
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GARY SPEAKS ON U.S. OPINIONS ABOUT JAPAN

Says American Business Men Don't Expect Trouble With That Country

FINANCE LEADERS ATTEND

Banquet Is Given Steel Magnate By Leaders of Japanese Enterprise

Tokio, September 6.—"I am here to say to you with all the emphasis that words can express that the business men of the United States do not look for trouble between the United States and Japan, now or hereafter. They would stubbornly oppose any suggestions of conflict between these two great nations with all the force and influence at their command; and this is undoubtedly the pervading and controlling sentiment of the citizens generally throughout the United States."

A strong and significant address by Judge Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, before an audience which was composed of men who represened a large majority of the capitalistic enterprise of Japan at the Imperial Hotel last night, was summarized in this paragraph. Judge Gary's message was one of peace and friendship; he spoke frankly and to the point.

Fifty Attend Banquet

Judge Gary spoke as the guest of the advisory council of the Japan Society of New York and the Japanese-American Relations Committee at a banquet attended by about fifty persons. Besides the guest of honor there were present the American Ambassador and members of his staff, representative Japanese and American business men, and press representatives. One of the real leaders in American finance and industry addressed the men who control the finance and industry of Japan. Last night's gathering was one of the most significant ever held in connection with the relations between Japan and the United States.

The banquet was held in the main dining room of the hotel, which was decorated to give the effect of a Japanese garden. The walls were covered with shrubs and grasses and in the center of the room was set a miniature Japanese garden, with stone lanterns, rocks, and the other essentials. The effect was heightened by several matsumushi, singing insects akin to the locust which were hung in small cages around the room.

As the banquet neared its close Viscount Kaneko rose and proposed the health of the President of the United States. After this toast was drunk, Mr. George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador, proposed the health of the Emperor of Japan.

Shibusawa Lauds Judge Gary

Baron Shibusawa, acting on behalf of the hosts of the evening, introduced Judge Gary. He spoke in laudatory terms of the character and the achievements of the American steel magnate, asserting that never had Japanese business men had the opportunity of entertaining so distinguished a representative of American enterprise. He told of being in America in 1901, at the time that Judge Gary was called to the chairmanship of the giant steel concern, and sketched the growth of that enormous undertaking under the guidance of the guest of the evening.

Mr. Motosada Zumoto, editor of the Herald of Asia, interpreted Baron Shibusawa's talk, and also translated Judge Gary's address, which followed, into Japanese.

Those Who Were There

The following gentlemen were present: Judge Gary, Baron Shibusawa; Mr. George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador; Mr. Sumner Welles and Mr. Charles J. Arnell of the American Embassy; Admiral Baron Uriu; Viscount Kaneko; Baron Hachirojiro Mitsui; Dr. Inazo Nitobe of the Imperial University of Tokio; Mr. E. W. Frazar of Sale and Frazar, Mr. J. E. Sharkey of the Associated Press; Mr. B. Nakano, president of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce; Dr. G. Okuda, Mayor of Tokio; Mr. S. Asano, president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha; Mr. Y. Egi, chief secretary of the Cabinet; Dr. J. Soyeda, president of the Imperial Government Railways; Mr. M. Nagai, secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. F. W. Sites, who is travelling with Judge Gary, Mr. Kenzo Ikeda, president of the Hundredth Bank; Mr. Kahei Otani, president of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; Baron Korekiyo Takahashi, former Minister of Finance; Mr. Kitchibei Murai, president of the Industrial Bank; Dr. Eijiro Ono, vice-president of the Industrial Bank; Mr. Kikusaburo Fukui, director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mr. Iwao Matsukata, vice-president of the Fifteenth Bank; Mr. Tetsukichi Kurachi, president of the China-Japan Industrial Company; Mr. Raita Fujiyama, vice-president of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Tsunejiro Miyaoka lawyer of Tokio; Mr. Senjiro Watanabe, director of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; Mr. Kota Nozaki, president of Mitsukoshi; Mr. Seki Hoshino; Mr. Junuosuke Inouye, president of the Yokohama Specie Bank; Mr. Senkichiro Hayakawa, director of the Mitsui Bank; Mr. Zenjiro Horikoshi; Baron Okura; president of Okura and company; Mr. Kintaro Hattori, Dr. Takuma Dan, director of the Mitsui Company; Mr. Hirokichi Matsui, Editor of the Yamato, Mr. S. Uruma, of the Japan News Agency; Mr. Elzaburo Sugihara, president of the Tokio Prefectural Assembly, Mr. Yunosuke Sesaki, president of the First Bank, Mr. Zenzaburo Yasuda, president of the Yasuda Bank, Mr. Motosada Zumoto, Mr. Manzo Kushida, diirector of the Mitsubishi Bank, Mr. Glenn Bubb, of The Japan Advertiser.

Judge Gary prefaced his address by expressing his pleasure at being able to meet such a representative group of Japanese. Then he launched into the subject of the relations between his country and Japan. His address follows:

I appear before you, not in any official capacity, but as one who professes ability fairly to interpret and accurately to represent the opinions of a large majority of the citizens of the United States. I shall speak plainly and candidly and with the same frankness which would be assumed if I were addressing only my own countrymen. Some things to be mentioned are more or less general, others personal to Japan and the United States and their respective peoples. I regret I cannot speak the Japanese language.

Congratulates Japan Achievements

I bring you most cordial and friendly greetings from your neighbors on the other side of the globe where it is my good fortune to reside. I bring to you the congratulations of a great and prosperous nationality on what you are and on what you have accomplished and are accomplishing.

In the progressive march of the leading nations you occupy a front position. In strength, power, achievement and oportunity you may well be proud of the place you have reached; and the evidences of the praiseworthy development of your national life, socially, politically, financially, industrially, scientifically and artistically are to be seen on every hand. They excite the wonder and no less the admiration of the well informed students of every land. Above everything else is the deserved and universal loyalty of the inhabitants for their Emperor and their country. What this means experience has taught and is teaching with telling effect. True patriotism is a necessity to national grandeur and prosperity. Other countries—perhaps all of them—may profitably study and consistently emulate the Japanese character in its unlimited and uninterrupted loyalty to Japan and all her ambitions. May I suggest, in passing, that power and strength are always accompanied by corresponding responsibility and obligation.

Praises Japanese Hospitality

For beauty of natural scenery, for loveliness in artistic grouping and concentration of the results which minds have conceived and hands have wrought and for genuine hospitality to the stranger, Japan and her people are unexcelled. These are of high merit, but they may nevertheless be considered secondary in importance to other things that are placed to your credit. I may speak of the latter without detracting from the former. I came here, of course, to see the beautiful land, with its mountains and valleys, lakes and rivers, the fine and handsome buildings and their contents; but I also came to meet, to mingle with and to cultivate friendship with the Japanese people; to take them by the hand and to look into their faces; to bear witness to the high regard of our people for your nation; and I intend to speak of serious matters. There is nothing accomplished in discussion by concealing one's real thoughts. I am talking to friends and to those whose interests are the same in principle as my own.

'Epidemic of War Fever'

The world is passing through the crisis of all crises in history; and the final effect of the pending international conflicts upon the human mind no one can foretell. The atmosphere of the universe is permeated with the war fever. It is a contagion and in many places it is an epidemic. Let us hope and pray that the disease is checked and that it may spread no further. Certainly it behoves all sensible men to consider well every thought which enter their minds or actuates their conduct less they be infected, without previous intention or desire, by the disease of discord now raging in many places.

With the best of motives and with a feeling of high esteem and sincere friendship I will refer to the statements occasionally spoken or published in the United States and perhaps in Japan to the effect that there is a possibility of serious conflict between the two countries at some time in the future. Whatever we who are present may think of these suggestions we would gain nothing by clossing our eyes and ears to them. It is wiser and safer to meet boldly and to openly discuss any vital question, however disagreeable, more especially when we are associating with the men of intelligence and influence who are dominated by right instincts.

Utterances of the Jingo

We may say that the utterances referred to are those of the Jingo or the incompetent and that they are not justified by any facts or reasons, and we well speak the truth. Still we know that actual trouble and open hostility sometimes are encouraged and brought about by the oft repeated insinuations and misrepresentations of irresponsible and foolish people. Long and bloody wars have sometimes resulted from trivial causes. It is generally easy to prevent them but it is more difficult to stop them after they have been started. We go down the hill of disaster very rapidly after we have commenced to descend; but we recover our balance and re-ascend slowly and with difficulty. Mankind will long remember and universally condemn the action of one who is possessed of the power and unnecessarily precipitates or prolongs future wars between nations.

All suggestions of war, even though they apear to us to be nonsensical should be treated seriously and with sincerity; not necessarily ridiculed, but rather combated with facts and logic.

I am here to say to you and to all your friends throughout Japan, with all the emphasis that words can express, that the business men of the United States, with whom I am in close and intimate contact do not look for trouble between the United States and Japan, now or hereafter. They would stubbornly oppose any suggestion of conflict between these great nations with all the force and influence at their command; and this is undoubtedly the pervading and controlling sentiment of the citizens generally throughout the United States.

No Ground for Disagreements

There are many reasons for this attitude. The first and all-sufficient reason is that there is no ground for serious disagreements, nor has there been any, nor has any intelligent and fair-minded person any expectation that there will ever be any good excuse for interrupting or disturbing the friendly international relations existing between these two countries.

Again it is for the best interest of our country to have the friendship of Japan and her co-operation in all our efforts to promote the welfare of our people and of all others that may be affected by our attitude and action. We realize that the moral strength and force of a great nation like Japan is a powerful factor in the march of nations towards the world's development, and we would like to stand beside Japan and to help her and to have her assistance in the strife for better conditions and improved methods in every department of national activity, for we know this will be of substantial benefit to all the nations including our own.

And there is a very strong selfish reason in the minds of the American people for this opposition to war. They realize to the full extent that war generally defeats the victor, though this would appear to be a contradiction. It impoverishes a nation and its people. It destroys and cripples life. It devastates the land. It brings waste misery and suffering. It interrupts normal and desirable progress—nay it retrogrades and places the country back in the calendar of years so that long time will be required for recovery.

Economic Reasons for Relationship

But there are economic reasons for a continued and unchanged, close and amicable relationship between these two countries. It is to their pecuniary advantage. I shall hereafter probably refer to this subject if I speak at another function, provided by my good Japanese friends, on Tuesday of next week at luncheon.

The people of the United States do not look with jealous or envious eyes upon the rapid growth or strength of Japan or upon the wonderful progress she is making. Her advancement in everything that is desirable we would not decry; her successes we would applaud. If at any time we could render substantial aid, it would not be withheld.

Whenever the question of war between these countries is raised we may consider certain well recognized principles: No single person knows everything. No one possesses all the virtues, certainly not to the exclusion of others. No individual or nation is always right in contention. We often feel certain we are right and afterwards discover our mistake; but we hesitate to admit it. And it is of the highest importance to remember that every disagreement, individual or national, however important, can be settled and disposed of without resort to force if both parties are actuated by right and proper intentions and exercise tact and patience. Every question of difference that could possibly arise between our countries now or in the long hereafter could be fairly and finally settled if the same were to be submitted for consideration and discussion to some of the gentlemen who are now listening to me and an equal number of Americans of like ability and character; and they will be thus disposed of by those in official authority, who are desirous of executing the will of the majority of the people after it is ascertained.

Should Discuss National Affairs

I feel that there is a great obligation on the part of the leading business men of Japan and the United States to take an active interest in the discussion of national affairs, especially when the question of war may possibly be involved. If they are united and persistent in their efforts to disseminate the truth, to conciliate and harmonize, to combat with argument and reason the petty questions generally raised by persons least informed, and who in case of trouble would be the first to flee from responsibility or danger, it may be expected an influence will be exerted which will overcome every obstacle to right results. I would urge upon my business friends in Japan and in the United States as well, that their duties in these respects be fulfilled; that we cannot show greater patriotism or loyalty to our respective countries than by raising our voices and intensifying our conduct in opposition to war. Business men so far as possible should participate in governmental affairs. A government is a big business combination. Economic conditions underly all others, social, financial, and military all depend upon successful business development, progress and success.

Continuous peace, which permits a nation to move intelligently and steadfastly towards the natural development and utilization of her resources, which advances the people of the country in education, health, morals, wealth and strength, is the best for the nation and more certainly and more rapidly secures for her a position that is impregnable and therefore less likely to be unjustly attacked; and it certainly provides to the individuals comfort and happiness.

Too Prosperous to Think of War

Japan and the United States are too prosperous and successful and their oportunities for further and rapid growth too certain to think of consenting to a war that would reduce their position in the rank of national progress and reputation. I feel strong in my claim because I know that war would bring no benefit nor anything but loss and misery to the United States.

And especially as the large majority of the citizens of the two countries have a most friendly regard for one another and are desirous of continuing this relationship they must not allow themselves to be influenced by the utterances of the demagogue or by those who are actuated by selfish or unworthy motives. There may be, in fact undoubtedly there are persons in each country who would apply the torch and start a conflagration at times when every precaution should be taken to prevent combustion; they are unworthy and contemptible. There may be other nations who, for selfish reasons, would be glad to see controversy beween the United States and Japan; but, if so, they are not our friends nor the friends of humanity.

I would not be understood as advocating the maintenance of peace at any price, or the lack of preparation to defend one's country if unjustly attacked by another. I would conciliate, discuss, yield if practicable and reasonable, deliberate, deal justly and avoid war if without dishonor or injustice, but I think a nation should always be prepared to defend itself if unjustly attacked by another, and in such a case it should fight to the last trench. However, I do not believe that the United States with her policy and disposition will ever be unjustly attacked, and I am sure she will not be attacked by Japan. These two countries have the desire and I think they have brains to work together to build up the world's aggregation of everything that is desirable and worthy, while at the same time honorably and fairly pursuing their separate lines of national and individual activity.

Baron Shibusawa's Visit

I have not spoken thus fully and without reserve because I have believed there is or has been any likelihood of trouble; but I have been influenced by statements heretofore referred to, which I have deprecated and denounced. It is a good thing for men to come into close contact and communication for frank discussion of the questions they consider of particular consequence. Baron Shibusawa, during his last visit to the States, with forceful and convincing language, exerted a marked influence in satisfying his hearers of the friendly and pronounced disposition of the Japanese people towards the United States. I trust these visits may be repeated and that many more representatives of Japan may come to our country. They will be welcome; and their presence will add to the agreeable relations existing between us.

Our countries respectively occupy zones of territory and influence on opposite sides of the globe. In area and population we are comparatively a small part of the universe; but in some respects we are powerful and if we use to the best advantage and noblest purposes the instruments Providence has placed in our hands cannot we forcely act in unison as a balance of strength and power in adjusting and maintaining an international equilibrium that shall serve and benefit all mankind? Perhaps we are carrying a burden, or rather possessed of an honor of responsibility in world affairs, of greater magnitude and broader opportunities than we have supposed. It will more firmly cement the fraternal bonds between us if we consistently work together with these high ideals actuating our conduct.

The Real Thoughts of Japanese

The presence of the large number of the most distinguished, representative and influential Japanese citizens at this gathering is proof that you agree with the main conclusions stated. You have greatly honored an individual because he is a citizen of the United States. Through him in this way, and in view of misrepresentations and misunderstandings which appear from time to time, you would exhibit the real thoughts of your minds and the desires of your hearts concerning the people of the United States. Be sure your generous, loyal friendship is reciprocated in my country.

I have spoken briefly and therefore trust that even those who do not understand without interpretation have not been unduly wearied; but there is a volume of meaning and earnestness in what has been said. I have welcomed the opportunity to convey to such an audience as this what I believe, with all my heart, to be the true desire and purpose of the multitudes of American citizens.

I will close with a toast: Long life, health and happiness to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. May he continue to merit and to receive the greatest confidence and loyalty that could ever be shown towards a Sovereign. May the nation under his wise leadership and with the undivided support and sincerest love of his people, ascend, without hindrance or diminution, to the highest pinnacle of glory and success to which an honorable ambition may aspire!

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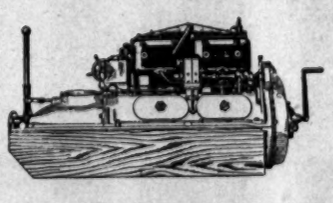

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News and Views in the World of Books

Zangwill on the War

The War for the World. By Israel Zangwill. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 gold.

Mr. Zangwill's new book is not primarily about the great war that is now ravaging Europe, and that gigantic conflict is only a part of what he means by 'the war for the world." Indeed he finds sime of the methods and aims of the Allies to be on the wrong side of the conflict. Although his sympathies are strongly with England and her allies he does not hesitate to indict them when he thinks that they have ranged themselves, in some particular case or method, along with the powers of evil.

The volume contains a collection of newspaper and magazine articles, essays, and poems, with a long opening chapter written especially for the book. Several of the articles antedate the war, one at least going as far back as 1904. The general theme running through nearly all of them is the never-end ng conflict for the possession of humanity that goes on between the forces that make for evil and the powers that work for righteousness, concerning which the author says that "there is neither truce nor standstill in the war for the world, that no liberty is so old established as to be safe, and that what our ancestors won for us we shall not necessarily bequeath to our children."

The initial chapter is, in part, "an apologia for not being pro-German," Mr. Zangwill thus characterizing with gentle sarcasm his feeling about some of the measures adopted by the British Government in the conduct of the war. He calls these measures and the spirit out of which they come "Prussianism pro tem.," and he thinks them to be so entirely on the side against reason and liberty and human progress that he adds wonderingly: "It does not seem to occur to anybody that a great nation must take a little risk for a great principle." He hopes "that after the war, despite our pro-German press"—by which he means the English papers that support what he considers unnecessary and Prussianistic invasions by the British Government of personal rights and liberties—"the British Constitution will be thoroughly repaired and repainted."

In an essay on "The Ruined Romantics" Mr. Zangwill deals with the effect of the war in literature, treating in laconic style and with sharp rapier thrusts the poets who have praised war. Quoting Henley's "Song of the Sword"—

I am the Will of God,
I am the Sword,

he adds, "'I am the gasbag' would be nearer the mark today." Of Stevenson and Henley and the rest of the "frivolous Romantics" he says that "it would be no unfiting hell for them to be compelled to witness the measureless agony of this war." The only excuse he can find for Henley and Stevenson and the school they created is that "they had no imagination." "In the presence of the war itself," he goes on, "our poets are dumb, or if they speak it is of its spiritual aspirations, its intellectual ironies, or its psychological incongruities. Of the old joy of battle there is no trace. Even Kipling, who but for the grace of God might have been Poet Laureate of Prussia, has not egged on the slaughter."

There is a chapter entitled "The Model Monster," on the much-lauded German efficiency, which is well worth the careful attention of a goodly number of Americans who found in the days before the war, and some of whom still find, much to admire in German ways of reaching results. He insists that the methods by which Germany has endeavored to speed up her commercial life and make its machinery run smoothly and efficiently and the results of those methods have made her commercialism as much a menace to humanity as her militarism. And he thinks that God would indeed "strafe" England if as the result of her gigantic struggle for liberty the nation should accept the ideal of making of themselves "efficient fighting cocks" for either military or commercial purposes.

Mr. Zangwill is a believer—and to that extent is a pacifist—in the final triumph of love and reason as the guides of human conduct and in the desirability of both individuals and nations following them now and always. Under the influence of that conviction he makes these remarks in his opening chapter about affairs in this country:

"In fact, the War for the World—that eternal duel of Ormudd and Ahriman, of good and evil—stands in America at one of its most critical moments since our planet was launched upon its mystic adventure. Here is the forefront of the battle, the first line of trenches, always in danger of being retaken. . . . Under the slogan of 'Preparedness' America is now seething with incipient Prussianism and announcing with the first fine, careless rapture of discovery that 'to insure peace you must prepare for war.' . . . And so the most peace-loving country in the world is to have the second largest navy, and in time no doubt 'the largest on earth.' I agree with Lord Rosebery in lamenting this victory of Ahriman in America."

A DOMINIE'S LOG

A Dominie's Log. By A. S. Neill. New York: Robert McBride and Co. $1 (Gold).

In this "day of the child" one can find all sorts of books on education, but it is, indeed, rare to find a volume full of sound, original ideas, companioned with joy and whimsicality. Such a book is "The Dominie's Log," containing the impressions of a delightful Scotch schoolmaster who, when asked his "politics," answers, "I am a Utopian." Of discipline he says:

"The only discipline I believe in is the discipline that interest draws. If a boy whets his pencil while I am describing the events that led to the Great Rebellion, I sidetrack him on the topic of rabbits, . . . and I generally make him sit up."

Mr. Neill infers that

"The usual school history is a piece of snobbery; it can't keep away from the topic of Kings and Queens. They don't matter; history should tell the story of the people and their gradual progress from serfdom to—sweating."

Compare the following to the fearsome examination paper of your youth:

If Shakespeare came back to earth, what do you think would be his opinion of women's suffrage, (refer to "The Taming of the Shrew,") home rule, sweated labor, the Kaiser? . . .

Have you read any Utopia? If not, it doesn't matter; write one of your own. (Note—A Utopia is an ideal country—this side the grave.) . . .

Discuss Spenser's idea of chivalry, and state what you think would be his opinion on table manners, Soho, or any slum you know, "the present state of Ireland." . . .

What would Burns have thought of the prevalence of the kilt among the Semitic inhabitants of Scotland? Is Burns greater than Harry Lauder? Tell why you think he isn't or is. . . .

Discuss the following humorists and alleged humorists: Dickens, Jacobs, Lauder, Jerome, Leacock, Storer Clouston, Wells, (in "Kipps" and "Mr. Polly,") Locke, (in "Septimus," Bennett, (in "The Card,") Mark Twain, your class teacher, the average Magistrate. . . .

If you have not read any humor at all write a humorous dialogue between a brick and the mongrel dog it came in contact with.

Think of the stimulation of a teacher who "will begin a lesson on Cromwell, touch in passing Jack Johnson, Charlie Chaplin, votes for women, guinea pigs, ghosts, and finish up with an inquiry into protective coloration of animals."

A WAR BRIDE ROMANCE

With considerable ingenuity Berta Ruck in In Another Girl's Shoes (Dodd, Mead and Company) makes a flamboyant British actress force a demure and charming young woman into her place as the widow of a soldier who was obliged to leave her as soon as they were married. She does this because she knows she cannot fit in with his family. The heroine, after having been put through the quick changes peculiar to one kind of farce, tries to explain but is not listened to and is taken into the arms of his mother and father, though she feels like an impostor. Soon it appears that the young man is not dead; the meeting of the two creates another absurd situation which must be maintained while the author describes Paris in war time and the fashionable shops. After the two have had time to fall in love it is discovered that the marriage is not valid, so that the soldier is free to marry the girl. There are many delightful people in this tale and sentiment relieves the farcical side. The touch of tragedy jars, however, for it is inartistic, and much of the war talk seems out of place; the lightheartedness of these English visitors is in such marked contrast to the seriousness the French have shown. It is a bright and entertaining story all the same.

A FIGHT FOR PROHIBITION

The energetic young heroine of two previous books has reached the age to find a mate in How Janice Day Won by Helen Beecher Long (Sully and Kleinteich, New York). Before attending to her own affairs, however, she discovers what disastrous effects one bar-room may have in a Vermont town. Indirectly it is the cause of a charge of theft being brought against the young man she is interested in. She sets to work effectively to make the town dry and succeeds. The arguments for prohibition are set forth without preaching. The rural politicians are sketched with much humor and the talkative expressman with his dialect and his philosophy is capital.

THE ACORN-PLANTER

The Acorn-Planter: A California Forest play. By Jack London. The Macmillan Company.

The title page of Mr. London's latest effort further informs us that it is "planned to be sung by efficient singers accompanied by a capable orchestra." There is no doubt that if the singers were sufficiently efficient and the orchestra unqualifiedly capable, and a good composer should write the score, "The Acorn-Planter" would be a success. But if the excellence of the performance was not such as largely to divert the attention of the audience from the text, the result might be different.

The story of the play deals with the coming of the white man to California and his reception by the Indians, its treatment being allegorical rather than historical. With the exception of Red Cloud, the orginal Acorn-Planter, the Indians fail to recognize their invaders as "brother acorn-planters, the possessors of the superior life-formula," and (wrongly, as we are given to understand) resist them with the result that, since

When you plant kindness you harvest kindness,
When you plant blood you harvest blood—

they in their turn fall victims to massacre.

Of course, just as good a case in favor of war could be made out by retelling the disastrous tale of those tribes who welcomed the white men with peace offerings and tribute, but that would not be suited to the violent peacefulness of Mr. London in his recent manner, and it would be as absurd as is the author's argument to the contrary from similar data. The rights and wrongs of war in general are hardly to be judged from the incidents which accompany the conquest of savage tribes by an advance guard of civilization.

The moral of the play is expressed in the epilogue:

Death is a stench in the nostrils,
Life is beauty and joy.
The planters are ever brothers.
Never are the warriors brothers;
Their ways are set apart,
Their hands raised each against each.
The planters' ways are the one way.

The little play is well constructed, and the songs and recitatives are written with an intelligent appreciation of Indian feeling, and follow with some closeness Indian technique, though they are lacking in the wild poetry of Marah Ellis Ryan's transcripts from Indian poetry. In the right setting it would make a very pretty spectacle, and, though it is surest of a sympathetic audience in the land of Ramona, the sentiment running through it that the warrior is always wrong and the agriculturist always right will make it popular wherever pacifism is the ruling ism.

FONDIE

Fondie. By Edward C. Booth. D. Appleton and Co.

In the Speech of that Yorkshire which is the scene chosen by Mr. Booth for his new novel, fond is a synonym for foolish. All Whivvle called Enos Bassiemoor "Fondie," which "being interpreted means 'Foolish One'," and all Whivvle regarded him with a sort of good-natured contempt because he was quiet, obedient to his father, honest, conscientious, not given to either profanity or passion, and possessed of an entirely sincere humility. Moreover, he had a keen sense of beauty, was no good whatever at a bargain, and always spoke of himself and his own abilities with doubt and a deprecatory manner. Blanche, the vicar's daughter, whom he adored at a respectful distance, a distance she considered irritating, called him "a silly fool"—and found in him her only friend in time of trouble, as did several other people. For Fondie was "born with that far rarer thing—a soul?" rarer than a gift for music or painting, says our author, rarer than any qualities of mind or hand. On this character Mr. Booth has lavished a wealth of care—rather too much care, in fact, for there are times when Fondie's long speeches and incessant humility become rather wearisome. But at the end both Fondie and the novel to which his name gives a title take a firm grip on the reader's sympathies. Few, we believe, will find it possible to read the book's last forty pages or so without a lump in the throat, so tenderly and sympathetically are they written, with a simplicity of style at once artistic and appealing.

Yet it is not Fondie who holds the reader's interest most closely, but Blanche Bellwood, the vicar's harum-scarum, good-looking daughter, full of life and laughter, heedless, materialistic, with very little conscience and even less moral sense. Utterly undisciplined, allowed to run wild by her foolish, pathetic old father, bubbling over with an energy for which Whivvle provided no safe and adequate outlet, she found her principal amusement in a crude sort of flirtation, giving kisses whenever they were asked for, and offering them if they were not requested. From the first the reader expects the fate which ultimately befalls her, and the moment the young Squire of Mersham appears on the scene, expectation becomes certainty. For the plot of the novel is the old, sad story of how the woman paid; it has no surprises, and the tragic conclusion is so worked out that it seems inevitable. And yet all the while there is a chance of rescue, a chance frustrated by little things, by a word spoken or omitted, a laugh from the lips of a generous, warm-hearted young man.

It is an admirable psychological study, this account of Blanche's terror and despair, and no less admirable is the picture of its effect on those around her, from the kindly, garrulous carrier's wife to Fondie himself.

WHEN A MAN'S A MAN

When a Man's a Man. By Harold Bell Wright. Illustrations and decorations by the author. Chicago: The Book Supply Company $1.35 Gold.

As usual in his novels, Mr. Wright does a good deal of preaching in his new story, his theme being the mental, physical, and spiritual good that a man may derive from participation in the life of the South-western plains and mountains. His hero, whose real name and former conditions the reader does not learn until well along in the tale, is discovered walking from Prescott, Ariz., to a cattle ranch on the other side of a mountain range. He is young and handsome and well dressed and has a well-set-up, athletic figure. After some skulking among bushes to hide from the occasional passerby and some hesitation and indecision, he applies at the ranch for work, and when asked what his name is he replies, as his eyes fall upon the patched leather chaps of one of the cowboys, that his name is "Patches, Honorable Patches." This proves matter for derisive mirth to another cowboy, and the young man offers to prove his name with his fists. The proof is adequate, and thereafter he has to contend with neither question nor mirth.

There is much of the vigorous, outdoor life of the Southwest in the story ,and Mr. Wright writes of it with knowledge and with graphic truth. He succeeds, in his descriptions, incidents, and some of his characters, in capturing not a little of the tonic quality of the life, the austere beauty of the land, the invigorating feel of air and sunshine. In that respect the story must be ranked among his best works, although it is marred, as his writing always is marred, by a meretricious tendency to use a high emotional key when emotion is not called for and to establish and emphasize a sort of sentimental suspense by way of creating an atmosphere of mystery, or of romance, or what not.

The work of the ranch, which includes some effective accounts of wild horse catching and taming, some business and love complications with neighboring ranches, the efforts to catch some cattle thieves and the affairs and relations of a mining engineer and his bride furnish the threads of the plot. Mr. Wright weaves them together in a way to make out of them the story of how a man proves his manhood, to himself, who had begun to doubt it, and to others who had begun to doubt it, and to others who had questioned it.

FOR RETURNED STUDENTS

Under the advice of Mr. Y. T. Tsur, Director of the Tsing Hua College, the Tsing Hua College of Peking proposes to publish a "Who's Who" of the American returned students, in which, a photograph and biographical account of each will be inserted. It is said there are at present some 400 returned students from America, and as a matter of fact, many more will return in the near future. Every returned student from America is requested to send the account of his life both in the United States and China, the College which he attended, the course he undertook, his present work, etc. This should be addressed to Peking Tsing Hua College, Mr. G. T. Chao.

ECONOMIC WAR IS DEFIED

Germans Believe Allies' Trade Plans Will Come to Naught

While some of the leading organs of trade and industry in Germany are inclined to regard the Allies' plans for a trade war after the present conflict with arms is over as something for serious consideration, there are many writers on commerce and economics who seem convinced that the result of the last Paris conference will be limited to words. Among these writers is Professor Willy Wygodzinski of the University of Bonn, who contributed an article to the Cologne Gazette of July 16 that is being widely quoted in the London Press.

Dr. Wygodzinski declares that "the plans and wishes of our foes are so eccentric and impracticably worked out that for the present one is forced to consider them nothing but sheer bluff." The Professor rejoices that he is able daily to discover "lack of sagacity" in the enemy press, and derives comfort from the fact that "the Governments have at least of late been maintaining a more cautious attitude."

Professor Wygodzinski believes in caution, however, and thinks that the best means of keeping Germany's enemies in a continual state of inaction is to avoid ultra-provocative measures in Germany. He joins Albert Ballin in warning the country not to place faith in "Central Europe" as a substitute for the Germans' old-time markets in the countries with which they are now at war. This is his argument in favor of doing nothing to aggravate enemy feelings:

"German trade after the war may not be wholly excluded by our present enemies, but it is certain that it will be hampered in every possible way. It goes without saying that our economic armor must be much stronger than before. We must and will be ready to beat off economic attacks. But we must avoid setting up economic pretensions which are not tenable and which will only place weapons of suspicion in the hands of our foes and egg them on to ever fresh efforts.

In the meantime many of Germany's greatest industrial concerns are expanding during war time. The General Electric Company of Berlin is reported as building a big branch establishment at Munich, and the Carl Zeiss optical works of Jena, an important factor in Germany's pre-war export trade, is about to erect a large lens factory outside Vienna.

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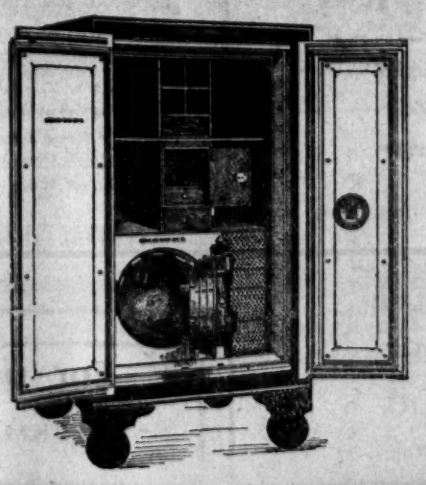

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RED SOX VICTORIOUS IN DECIDING CONTEST

Win Second Series by Smashing Defeat of Blues; Score Is Eleven To One

Two patched-up teams, known as the Red Sox and the Blue Sox, struggled through six dismal innings yesterday to settle the honors of the second series. The Red Sox won by the formidable score of 11 to 1.

Errors figured prominently when the Blues were in the field, eight being chalked up against them. Seven of these were committed with men on third and resulted in runs. The Reds, on the other hand, made but two slips. The Reds bagged eight safe hits to the Blues' five.

The comedy began in the very first inning, when the Reds got four runs without a hit. The Reds then kept the ball rolling and scored in every succeeding inning but one.

The Blues got their one run in the fifth, when Bowers got on base, on an error, stole second and came in on Blanco's drive to center field.

Hadley was very effective, keeping the five hits well scattered, only two occurring in any one inning. The winning of this game gives the Red Sox the series by 3 games to 2. The score:

By innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Blue Sox	0	0	0	0	1	0	— 1
Red Sox	4	3	1	0	3	x	—11

Blue Sox	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Hall, 2b.	2	0	0	1	2	2
Bowman, l.f.	3	0	0	0	0	1
Swan, p.	3	0	0	0	6	1
Schultz, 1b., 3b., c.f.	3	0	2	0	1	1
Katz, s.s.	3	0	0	2	1	1
Bowers, 3b., 1b.	2	1	0	9	1	0
Blanco, c., 3b.	2	0	1	2	2	2
Occasional, c.f., r.f.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Roberts, c.	2	0	2	1	0	0
Stranger, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	22	1	5	15	13	8

Red Sox	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Holliday, s.s.	3	1	3	0	3	0
Pennywitt, 1b.	3	1	0	8	0	0
Hadley, p.	3	1	1	0	2	0
Pomeroy, 2b.	3	1	1	2	1	0
Meade, c.	2	2	0	7	2	1
O'ots, l.f.	3	3	1	0	0	0
Burke, 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	1
Drake, r.f.	3	2	2	1	0	0
Slats, c.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	11	8	18	9	2

FLOTILLA TEAM ARRIVE ON CHAMPIONSHIP TOUR

Five Games With Flagship Booked; Will Also Meet Shanghai Squad

The much touted Flotilla baseball team from the Philippine Islands has invaded Shanghai. They come with a record of 15 straight wins before leaving the islands.

They begin on Saturday, at 2.45 p.m., a five-game series against the Brooklyn. These games will continue on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 2.45 p.m. and will be for the championship of the United States Asiatic Fleet.

These boys surely look good in practice and there will undoubtedly be some fine baseball between these keen rivals. The band from the Brooklyn will be on hand at Saturday's game.

In order that this new series can get started on Saturday, the Shanghai team will not play Brooklyn on that day. In fact, the Shanghai team will not appear again until the close of the Flotilla-Brooklyn series, when they will tackle the Flotilla boys in a short series.

To assure a good All-Shanghai line-up there will be daily practice of all the members of the baseball squad, beginning on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Every man on the squad has a chance to make the team and it is hoped that a large number will turn out, so that something resembling a baseball machine can be worked out.

SALE OF GRIFFINS

Chinese horse dealers are evidently highly impressed by the long prices that racing ponies have been commanding at auction during the last two seasons. Yesterday, they sent a bunch of thirty untried griffins to the Shanghai Horse Bazaar, but allowed precious few to be knocked down.

Dr. Pratt tried his best, but it is late to buy griffins and fortunes are not going to be paid for animals that would have to be kept a long time before getting even a chance to earn their keep. Bidding was generously started for each one at Tls. 75, but, for the most, the dealers held out for a minimum of Tls. 150, though, towards the end, they let a few go for Tls. 100 and less.

One made Tls. 220, another Tls. 200 and the others knocked down brought Tls. 160 (two), Tls. 100 (two), Tls. 90 and Tls. 85.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

WHADYE GOT FOR DESSERT BILL? WHAT'S GOOD — BLACKBERRY PIE? I LOVE IT.
YOU SAID IT — BLACKBERRY PIE — TEN POUNDS LIGHTER THAN A TOY BALLOON — IT'LL MAKE YOU LAUGH OUT LOUD
BARNUM WAS RIGHT HA-HA-HA — THERE'S ONE BORN EVERY MINUTE AND TWO TO TAKE HIM
I HAD SOME OF THAT BLACKBERRY PIE LAST NIGHT — IT'S TEN POUNDS LIGHTER THAN PIG IRON —
A FREIGHT TRAIN WOULDN'T DENT IT IF IT RAN OVER THE PIE
INDOOR SPORTS — ASKING THE HEAD WAITER WHAT'S GOOD FOR DESSERT.

CHICK EVANS WINS U.S. AMATEUR GOLF TITLE

Reuter's Service

New York, September 11.—"Chick" Evans has won the American Amateur Golf Championship, beating Gardner by 4 up and 3 to play.

Clay Bird Shooting

A shoot to decide the clay bird championship of Shanghai will be held at the traps of the Shanghai Gun Club on Saturday, September 30. The total entrance fees, less the small expense of the meet, will be turned over to the Over-Seas Air-Craft Fund.

SHANGHAI SCOTTISH, S. V. C.

August Cup Competition

Distance 500 yards, 1 sighter and 10 shots to count.

"A" Class.

	Score.	H'cap.	Total
Pte. G. D. McIlwraith.	35	—	35†
„ P. G. Tate.....	37	3	34
„ J. Macbeth	38	7	31*

"B" Class.

Pte. G. Bloom	33	—	33†*
„ J. Ross Young...	30	3	27
„ J. F. Cale.....	25	—	25

"C" Class.

Pte. G. MacDonald ..	30	—	30†
„ D. H. Padkin....	29	—	29
„ A. J. Grant.....	31	3	28*

† 1st Leg on Cup.
* Winner of Spoon.

Select Local Bowlers Team Against Hankow

For the Interport Lawn Bowls contest against the visiting Hankow four, the following have been selected to represent Shanghai:

G. B. Stormes (J. G. C.)
H. Veitch (S. R. C.)
O. Crewe Read (L. B. C.)
G. McMurdo (Yangtszepoo)—Skip.

The Hankow team will arrive on Saturday and their first match will be against the above all-Shanghai team on the S.L.B.C. ground (No. 4 rink) the same afternoon.

The game will commence at 3 p.m., and a photograph of the two teams will first be taken.

The Hankow team will consist of the following:—Laidlaw, Manwaring, Haynes and Godwin.

A flag will be presented to the winners.

The Hankow Four will play the S.L.B.C. on Sunday morning and S.R.C. the same afternoon.

Shipping Bulletins

Hongkong vessels report that His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong in Council has given directions for the recision of the Proclamation issued on August 16 prohibiting the immigration of Chinese from Macau. The prohibition of the importation of foodstuffs from Macau is also repealed. The Hongkong, Canton and Macau Steamboat Co's. s.s. Taishan has therefore resumed her Sunday excursion to Macau.

* * *

Much anxiety is entertained owing to the absence of news about the steamer Heiyo Maru, 4,850 tons, which left Miike for Singapore on August 11 with a full cargo of coal. In ordinary circumstances the vessel would have reached her destination by the end of August at latest, but so far she has not been heard of. There have been two severe storms since her departure from Japan, and it is feared she was caught in one of them and lost. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, by whom the steamer is chartered, has made application to the naval authorities for a search to be made for the missing steamer. The Heiyo Maru is owned by a Japanese concern in Osaka, and is said to be insured for Yen 750,000. She carried a crew of 41.

* * *

Reports from Batavia confirm the sentences passed by the Supreme Court of Justice of the Dutch Indies on two German sailors of a year's imprisonment for endangering Dutch neutrality. The two sailors were stationed on the Hamburg-America liner Preussen, interned in Sabang harbor, Island of Sumatra, and they had established on the ship a secret wireless station through which they communicated to the raider Emden and indicated ships to be sunk. They helped the raider to escape the British cruisers which were hunting her. There is no appeal from this judgment.

* * *

The U. S. S. Ajax arrived in port yesterday.

* * *

The C. M. s.s. Feiching, formerly carrying salt and cement from Haichow to Hankow, is now returning on a trip to Shanghai, but it is not known definitely whether she will resume her old run.

* * *

The C. N. s.s. Tungting is laid up for overhaul, and her place will be taken by the company's s.s. Shansi. They both run on the Hankow line.

AUSTRIAN LOSSES LARGE

Casualties Number 450,000 Since Fighting With Italy Began

New York, September 4.—According to an official Italian report, Austria has incurred casualties of 450,000 men since the outbreak of hostilities with Italy.

Locomotive Co. Gets Millions From War

Profits for 1916 $10,769,428 As Compared With $6,358,206 In 1906 the Banner Year

New York, August 11.—War orders brought to the American Locomotive Company in the 1916 fiscal year a net profit of 69 per cent greater than the best previous year in the history of the corporation. The annual report, to be issued today, shows the profit to have been $10,769,428, compared with $6,358,206 in the previous banner year of 1906, and the equivalent of 36 per cent on the common stock after preferred stock dividends were acounted for. The extraordinary results are emphasized all the more by the fact that a year ago the company reported a deficit of $1,491,980.

WANT U-BOAT WAR AGAIN

Munich's Citizens Urge Unrestricted Use of Submarines

While dispatches from Swiss and Dutch cities have been telling of anti-war and hunger demonstrations in the capital of Bavaria, German newspapers of July 20 contain long accounts of a mass meeting held in Munich on July 14 which was attended by thousands of persons representing all classes of the population at which bitter attacks on Great Britain and demands for the renewal of the unrestricted submarine campaign against merchant ships were cheered to the echo. Great enthusiasm was displayed at declarations that the war must be fought to a successful finish. Incidentally, the United States was referred to as the ally of Great Britain in the plan to wage economic war upon the Central Powers.

After painting a doleful picture of a Germany defeated by England, Dr. Schlittenbaur described by the London papers in their summary of the meeting as the spokesman of the Bavarian peasantry in the National Parliament, who seems to have been the chief speaker, said:

"What would be the consequences for us of such a peace? Loss of the world market and weakening of the domestic market; further reduction of our own purchasing power for agricultural products; simultaneous competition, owing to annexation of farming districts in the east with unlimited cheap labor; resultant unprofitable fiscal arrrangements with Austria-Hungary, the Balkan States, and Turkey, and in connection with all this the impossibility of solving our nitrogen problem.

"But that is not all! A rotten peace in the west would increase our tax burden, add to our obligations for war pensions, weaken the Federal States, jeopardize the maintenance and development of our social legislation, aggravate domestic discord, and, by helping our ultra-radical internal elements to victory, make domestic peace in the Fatherland forever illusory."

Follwing Dr. Schlittenbauer's speech, the meeting dispatched telegrams to Kaiser Wilhelm and to King Ludwig recommending the "ruthless employment of all the means of war at our disposal for the overthrow of England, the soul of the resistance and struggle against us, and our most dangerous enemy."

On July 21 the Berliner Lokal-Anzegier published what is regarded as a semi-official article rebuking Dr. Schlittenbauer for his unbridled talk.

MEXICO HOLDS ELECTION

Day Passes Without Violence—Villa Still Active

San Francisco, September 4.—The general election in Mexico was held throughout the country yesterday, with no signs of violence reported from any place. The mayors and members of the aldermanic assemblies nearly all voted for the constitutional candidates.

General Gonzales, commander of the troops at Juarez, announced yesterday that General Villa is still alive and is engaged in activities north of Chihuahua.

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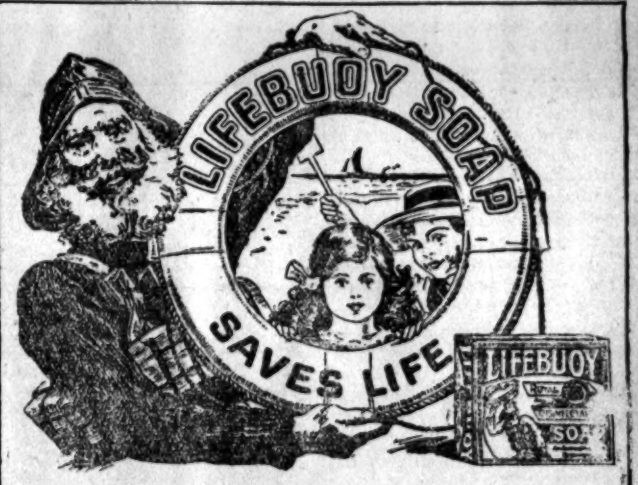

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WHEN THE THREAD BREAKS

The seamstress ties it together and goes ahead, or else she rips out what she has sewn and begins all over again.

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WEATHER

Variable and moderate breezes in the north. North to north-east winds to the south of the 30th parallel. Signs of a distant typhoon developing to the east of the Philippines.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 14, 1916

The Result In Maine

THE result of the voting in Maine would seem to indicate that the Progressives to a considerable extent are going back into the Republican ranks, but also, that they are not going back in a body.

In any discussion of this election it must be remembered that under normal conditions Maine is a Republican state. It is only in recent years with the growth of independent voting that Maine occasionally has stepped out of the Republican column.

In the presidential election of 1900 Maine went Republican by a majority of 28,613 and in 1902 it went Republican for Governor by 27,490. In 1904 it gave Roosevelt a majority of 36,807 but two years later went Republican for governor by less than 8,000. Again, in 1908, it went Republican for President by 30,560 and in the same year went Republican by only 7,600 for Governor.

In 1910 it elected a Democratic governor by 8,700.

In 1912, the gubernatorial election, which, coming just before a presidential election, may in some degree be compared with the election just held, went to the Republicans. The vote for governor was: Republican 71,043: Democratic, 67,748, a majority of less than 4,000. But in the presidential election that followed in less than two months, this voting was all changed. It was as follows:

Wilson (Dem.)	51,113
Roosevelt (Progressive)	48,493
Taft (Republican)	26,543

The Progressive Party came into being as a result of a split among the Republicans, the Roosevelt (or Progressive) faction breaking away from the old, standpat leadership, and aiming to sweep into its fold, not only all the Republicans who were discontented with the Old Guard and its reactionary tendencies but all the so-called Independent Democrats. It succeeded with regard to the Republicans and undoubtedly drew many votes from among the Democrats. In the vote for the whole country, Wilson won by a good plurality from his two opponents but between them they polled more votes than he did. The vote was:

Wilson	6,293,019
Roosevelt	4,119,507
Taft	3,484,956

Wilson's plurality over Roosevelt was 2,173,512. The popular vote (all other combined) over Wilson was 2,450,504.

In the gubernatorial election of 1914, shortly after the Great War had begun, the voting in Maine was as follows:

Curtis (Dem.)	62,039
Haines (Rep.)	58,862
Gardner (Prog.)	18,225

It will be seen that at that time the Progressives and Republicans combined had 15,000 more votes than the Democratic candidate. The election of Milliken (Rep.) yesterday by 13,000 (there being no Progressive candidate) shows that the Republicans and Progressives, at least in Maine, are reuniting, but it also indicates that the Democrats, as compared with the election of two years ago, although losing the election have gained some strength from among the Republicans and Progressives, most of the gain, of course, being from the latter. To put it another way, the Republicans and Progressives between them had 15,000 more votes than the Democrats in 1914 while this year they have 13,000 more.

Compared with the election of 1912, which came in a presidential year, the result is hopeful for the Republicans, for in that year the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor by less than 4,000, while this year they have elected him by 13,000.

There is this to be remembered, of course, that in an election such as this, state issues and the personal popularity of the state candidates have much to do with the decision whereas no such issues figure in the election for president. This difference is shown by the fact that in 1908 the Republicans elected a governor by only 7,600 while two months later, when national questions were the issue, they elected Taft by 30,500.

Viewing the result of the election just held, from the national standpoint, that is, attempting to decide to what extent it predicates the result between Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes in November next, will occupy the minds of political leaders all over the United States for the next few days. There were two candidates for the United States Senate and four for the National House of Representatives and their campaigns undoubtedly were fought out on national issues—and the Republicans have won. Thus they gain one vote in the Senate and one vote in the House. But it is evident that what might be called the normal Maine Republican majority has been cut by the Democrats. Maine had gone Republican in Presidential campaigns ever since the Civil War until 1912 when the split between the Republicans and Progressives enabled Mr. Wilson to win. In 1884 when Cleveland was elected President by the Democrats, Maine went Republican by 20,000; in 1892, when Cleveland was again elected, this state still went 15,000 against him, and, counting the combined Republican-Progressive vote in 1912, it was 25,000 against Wilson.

As in most other cases, people will derive from these figures just such beliefs and judgments as are welcome to them. The returns indicate that Maine will go for Mr. Hughes in November, but by a smaller majority than is usual to the Republican presidential candidate. If the rest of the country is thinking along the same lines as Maine evidently is, the voting in November will be close, with no landslide either way.

New German Propaganda

Professor Muensterberg Recognized as Leader of a Wiser Movement

By Ernest P. Horrwitz

(Formerly Lecturer at Dublin University and Queen's College, London)

In a letter recently published in The New York Tribune my name is included among the German propagandists in America. I now wish to say that I am neither in the pay of the German Government nor connected with any organization for propagating the German official viewpoint in this war.

The criticism and satire bestowed on the German propagandists seem a little harsh in so far as these paid gentlemen work under Government orders and swim against an adverse current. They do their very best under most trying circumstances. They diligently ransack, day by day, the entire press from Minnesota to Louisiana, and from Maine to California in order to keep the Official Press Bureau and Foreign Office in Berlin posted on the state of current American opinion. They deposit valuable newspaper clippings and market reports in economic archives, and even plan a cultural department which might serve as a basis for the future betterment of relations between their country and the United States.

It is perfectly true that the source from which the German propagandists draw their pigeon-holed information is dead printed matter much more than living social thought. George Sand donned boy's clothes and frequented the Paris night cafes before she ventured to write her novels on Parisian life. The viewpoint of official Germany on American opinion might considerably be cleared and expanded if her New York press agents freely associated with statesmen and scholars, merchants and manufacturers, publishers and editors, instead of confining their intercourse and "lecturing" to German-American or pro-German circles. At present, Berlin officialdom sees the substance of current opinion in the United States through a glass darkly and mistakes fleeting shadows for reality.

That the actual German propaganda in New York is a distinct failure and positively harmful to the German cause is clearly recognized and frankly acknowledged by its originator. Dr. Dernburg, in a letter which lies before me, advises the New York propagandists to keep silent, although he did not practice himself, while he was over here, what he now preaches.

A few weeks ago a prominent Columbia professor observed: "What is the use of turning out pamphlets by the score on every possible allied subject, to which no sensible American citizen will listen just now, since the argument comes from the opposite camp?" Yet our public libraries are flooded with ephemeral literature issued by Dr. Albert's New York Agency. Those leaflets deal with the collapse of Russian finance, Franco-Italian abominations committed on German prisoners of war, the English crime of having started the armed conflict, and similar matter on which it is premature to decide one way or the other. Goethe blamed the poets for the decadence of poetry. Are not similarly the clumsy German propagandists responsible for the miserable failure of their present propaganda?

However, if Professor Munsterberg, in his lucid article written for The Times, is correct in foreshadowing closer ties between the United States and Germany, and in emphasizing the necessity of a Germanic bulwark and bond against rapidly evolving Slavdom and the coming onrush of the rumbling, yellow race wave, a workable German propaganda which furthers American as well as German, aye, Germanic interests, will be cordially welcomed by every right-thinking and patriotic American. Professor Munsterberg, who never yet consciously alienated American sympathies, is perhaps the fittest instrument for initiating that grand movement which, in the nature of things, can only be preparatory and tentative as long as the war lasts. The able Harvard psychologist is generally respected, and affords the best proof that a patriotic German need not make himself objectionable to the community in whose midst he dwells as a guest, even as Professor Shepherd, the Columbia historian, is a good example of a loyal American citizen who claims the legitimate privilege of sympathizing with that cause which he considers just.

The old propaganda is dead, long live the German propaganda!

Brieux On The Blind

War's Victims Who Must Be Treated Like Drowning Persons

By Mrs. George A. Kessler

(Honorary Secretary B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, 500 Fifth Avenue)

Since the beginning of the great European conflict M. Eugene Brieux, the eminent French Academician, has devoted all his time and energies to the re-education and re-habilitation in France of the unfortunate men blinded in the war.

M. Brieux has put aside his writing and all his other activities to apply himself wholly to uplifting those unfortunates. His devotion to their welfare has caused him to become the valued counselor of M. Justin Godart at the War Office and of M. Brisac, Director of the Public Health Service at the Home Office, who are officially in charge of the nation's blinded soldiers, and who do nothing without taking his advice. Indeed, so great and successful have been his activities that throughout France M. Brieux is affectionately known as the "Father of the Blind." In fact, no-one knows the blind so well as he does. Nobody has studied them, their trials and their needs, with more care, more intelligence, more heart.

Knowing the great admiration of the American public for the celebrated author, I thought some ideas of M. Brieux on the progress of the re-educational work of blinded men, necessitated by the disastrous effects of modern warfare, would be of great interest.

With this object I asked my secretary in Paris to request an interview, which was immediately and cheerfully given. Perhaps the result will best be given in M. Raverat's own words:

"It is half past 10; I ring the doorbell of the master, punctual for the appointment he has been good enough to give me, and for which I had asked the evening before by telephone. I commenced by telling M. Brieux of my mission. I described to him the sympathy of which our war-blinded were the object in America, in the United States, and how, from the greatest and most generous people in the world, a committee of prominent people had been formed to carry on the work of permanent help for the British, French, and Belgian soldiers and sailors blinded in the war. I concluded by saying that I had the great honor of having been delegated by the American Committee to solicit his concurrence in favor of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund and to ask for his advice, founded as it is on the perfect knowledge which he has of their character and of their needs, both material and moral.

"The eminent academician seemed profoundly touched. It was with real emotion that he replied: 'Say to the American Committee, and to all those who represent it, that they may count entirely upon me. I am at their complete disposition, and, since my whole existence is devoted to the blind, I will do everything in my power to be useful to them. I will do it cheerfully, carefully, for the United States, where I was given so cordial a welcome on my visit there last year.' M. Brieux continued: 'To begin with, we must love the blind soldiers. Let us love them not only with our heart but with our mind.' His face lights up, his eyes fill with kindness and tenderness, and it is truly an apostle who speaks. 'In regard to certain wounds,' he goes on, 'one's duty is finished when they are healed. For the blind, it is at that moment when the social duty begins. They have become helpless children again, for whom a happy life is still possible, but who must be initiated into this new life. They need other help than that given by doctors; other support than sympathy and gentleness. They need a moral help. They must be prepared for their new life. Appropriate tools must be put into their hands.' And then this admirable sentence, which in itself contains the program of permanent aid which we should give to the war-blinded, escapes his lips: 'It would not be right to love them for the present. We must love them for the future.' A great thought, this, which might have been taken from the Evangel.

"A note, which I have before me, which he wrote for the Directors of schools of professional re-education, is, strictly speaking, an expression of tenderness and charity. Yes, he is truly the father of the blind, for he speaks of them as a father speaks of his children, with affection, with indulgence for their caprices, their changes of humor, their fancies; reproaching himself for not having foreseen their susceptibilities, recognizing their reasons for being unjust in regard to the care, the kindness, and the thoughtfulness of every kind which one ought to show them. 'Do not be surprised,' he says, 'if at first they distrust you, if they ascribe to you sentiments which are not yours; do as you would in saving a drowning person. Because he strikes in struggling, you are not going to let go. Let him strike—he doesn't know—and continue to hold him up. When he is saved you can explain gently to him that he hurt you. At first the blind man is a man who thinks himself lost, who thinks himself dead, and he must be resuscitated. He thinks his dignity lost, his independence forever taken away. He imagines that he will be, to the end of his days, the slave of those who can see. Now, this is not true, and he must be told so at once. It must be proved to him. However feeble the first demonstrations may be, they will have happy consequences, for just as soon as the blind man is freed from the first of the shackels of his slavery he will have been relieved. His soul will expand with hope. Some time, after a very slight proof, and in repeating the occasions of these little victories, you will give him back his love of life.

"'The blind are temporarily thrown back into the feeble conditions of infancy. For them almost everything must be learned anew. They are morally disturbed, filled with anguish, disabled. Physically the wound they have received has profoundly distressed them. It takes some time for the system to regain its equilibrium after so violent a shock. They are weak in body and uncertain in mind. A double duty is demanded by this double weakness from those who surround them; to assure them the material life and at the same time a tranquillity of soul and the sentiment of their own dignity.'

Midday struck in this quiet corner, gay in the sunshine of a beautiful Summer morning. Although M. Brieux had spoken at some length on a subject which his care for the blind soldiers makes inexhaustible. I regretted being obliged to bring my visit to an end. But the eminent Academician has many more interesting things to say. With his permission, and in the interest of the blinded soldiers, I shall go back again."

Since the above interview, a committee has been formed in Paris as a corollary of the American Committee of the B. F. B. Permanent Blind Relief War Fund. Its members include M. Brieux, who is the President; M. Louis Barthou, former Prime Minister of France; M. David Menet, President of the French Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Valude, Director of the Quinze-Vingts; General Florentine, Grand Chancellor of the National Order of the Legion of Honor; M. Morel, Governor of the Credit Foncier, and Eugene Schneider, proprietor of Le Creusot.

This committee, with the co-operation of the American Executive and Advisory Committee, will personally supervise the distribution of the B. F. B. Fund in France, fixing the different sums which will be applied to the various already existing institutions and planning and arranging for the establishment of new institutions wherever needed.

The need for funds is very urgent, since the number of blinded and their necessities increase rapidly day by day.

The Plight Of Home Rule

England Needs It As Much As Ireland and the Question Is a Most Difficult One to Settle

By Roland G. Usher, Ph., D.

(Author of "Pan-Germanism" and "The Challenge of the Future.")

Once more the Irish question is proving the stumbling block to a political peace in Great Britain, just at the moment when the armies in France particularly need absolute unity of support and unquestioned continuity of support without faltering for weeks, and it may be months, if the war is to be won by the Allies. The bone of contention is precisely what many Germans have always declared it would be; the difficulty seems to be that phase of British power which many Germans have thought most vulnerable, its boasted racial unity. The exact issue seems, however, to Americans of little consequence, a matter which the Unionist Party ought not to haggle over during the greatest crisis of British history.

It is difficult for any one to attempt to explain anything about Ireland, because partisan spirit runs so high that neither side wishes to hear anything said about the other. Still, there is no real controversy over the basic facts about Irish representation in the British Parliament at Westminster.

The Nationalist members, led by Mr. Redmond, declare flatly that they will accept no temporary settlement which deprives them even for a time of their present power in the British Parliament. To most Americans any other course looks unfair, and many newspapers are already charging the British Cabinet with stubbornness and blindness for not acceding so small a point.

The truth is that the matter does not look small in England and Scotland. They are willing to agree that the Irish may well be loath to surrender the votes which have enabled them to extort this present act, now suspended, from the British Parliament, before the home rule for which they have fought becomes an actuality. The Irish scent unfair play; they are afraid of Carson and Ulster; they are also afraid that some amendment to the act might be passed by a House of Commons in which their votes no longer were as numerous.

To the English, it is not Ireland but England that needs home rule. Irish representation was fixed by the act of 1801; English representation has been several times changed and a larger unit created per member. The Irish population has today a disproportionately large number of members for its size. In addition, the party situation has for some years been very peculiar, and the Irish Nationalist members have really controlled the whole Parliament, for neither English party could make a majority without them. They consequently put the Liberal Government into power, and are probably necessary to the present coalition Cabinet. They have held the casting vote on English affairs, on foreign policy, on the navy, the army, on English and Scotch local government. Moreover, they have used that vote in the interests of Ireland and have often prevented the passage of an English measure in the exact form the English members would have preferred.

Let us not blame them for this use of their disproportionate representation; home rule is a great ideal. But the English cannot forget that this power exists and the use the Irish have made of it. Now, at the great crisis of British history, the disappearance of this thorn from the House of Commons or the clipping off of its point would be a very real boon, and would give the English and Scotch themselves an opportunity to confer with the Welsh and decide a few pressing issues without the interference of the home rule agitation. The Nationalists have not to any one's knowledge openly blockaded the wheels of the war; Mr. Redmond has personally done his best to support the Cabinet; but nothing could be done without considering the relation of that subject to home rule and those Nationalist votes.

Now, the English say to the Irish: "We will forget this rebellion of a few months ago. You say it was not your work and not that of the majority of the people. Very well. We will trust you. We will put a temporary measure of home rule into operation. For the time being you also must forego your casting vote in imperial affairs and be satisfied with representation on a smaller scale. When the war is over, when the temporary measure ends, and the final act about Ireland is to be passed, then your representatives shall come back in undiminished numbers and your power shall be the same in the matter of the final settlement that it is now. We will forget the rebellion and grant you home rule now; but you must renounce your dictatorial position in imperial politics."

Without seeking to defend the English position on home rule as a whole or their attitude at the moment, we must remember as observers these facts if we are to understand why a Cabinet crisis and a general election may come over this issue of the Irish representation ad interim. It is not unimportant. Suppose that Mexico held a casting vote in our House of Representatives, and that the division of parties was such that that casting vote would decide nearly every issue and one or the other party must come to terms with the Mexicans for that casting vote. We are fighting Germany and have been thus far defeated. We say to the Mexicans: "We will swap you home rule for your casting vote." They reply: "All right, we will take home rule and for the present keep our casting vote." Would we not be likely to answer: "Not at all; you can have your vote back when we consider a permanent measure, but temporarily you must give it up. You cannot have your cake and eat it, too. You cannot rule our affairs to all intents and purposes and run your own without letting us interfere. Either the combined House must rule both countries or you keep your hands out of our affairs."

This is a definite concrete issue of the utmost importance, nothing less than the vital consideration influencing English statesmen to consider home rule a practical issue in the first place. Unless something very real is conceded in the reduction of the Irish vote and its power no settlement of the English side of the Irish issue will have been achieved. Its adjustment is not less imperative for England, Scotland, Wales, and the Empire than the alteration of administrative responsibility is for Ireland. To achieve the one without in some degree obtaining the other would be, to the thinking of English leaders, poor statesmanship, the acceptance of a settlement which cannot long last, and which can in the very nature of things not be final. Home rule for England is a logical, practical, indispensable adjunct of home rule for Ireland; to separate the two is to nullify both.

Not the least difficult feature of a situation which has again and again threatened deadlock is the unwillingness of the Irish leaders publicly to admit the importance of their presence at Westminster to England, Scotland, and Wales. From the English they expect admissions of the necessity of a settlement for Ireland and on the whole they have received them. They do not, however, thank the English for them because they decline to believe they proceed from conviction rather than from political necessity. But until the Irish leaders will admit for any reason or on any grounds the existence of vital considerations for the rest of the empire resentment will still linger in the minds of many Englishmen.

This is what now stands in the way of the temporary compromise—the refusal of the Irish leaders to agree to any measure likely to satisfy the English Unionists and the latter's consequent unwillingness to grant everything without receiving anything in return. The truth is here a matter of almost no importance. What men believe and feel to be true becomes for action the all important thing.

President Wilson's Appointments

Leading Scientists Consulted on the Best Men to Fill Important Government Positions

By Dr. Edwin G. Conklin

(Professor of Zoology at Princeton University, Member of the National Academy of Sciences, Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, &c.)

Candidate Hughes has publicly charged President Wilson with having made appointments to scientific departments of the Government without consideration of the scientific fitness of the appointees and to the detriment of the public service. The charge is so unfair and untrue that it deserves to be repudiated by all who know the facts with regard to any of these appointments, as it has been denounced already by Secretary Redfield and Acting Secretary Sweet with respect to the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The fact is that no President within recent years at least has taken so much pains to obtain the advice of scientific societies and of scientific men regarding appointments to scientific positions within the Government; and none has more faithfully followed that advice, as is shown, for example, in his appointment of the present Commissioner of Fisheries, the Chief of the Weather Bureau, the Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, etc.

The contrast between President Wilson's attitude in this respect and that of some of his predecessors is very striking. In 1898 the American Society of Naturalists and the American Society of Zoologists appointed a committee to wait upon President McKinley and urge him to appoint as Commissioner of Fisheries some trained scientific man who should have a practical knowledge of the fish and fisheries of our coasts. President McKinley told the committee that he was not free to consider their recommendation since the place had already been promised to one who, as it turned out, was not scientifically trained and whose only known qualification was that he was a deserving Republican.

In 1913 the same societies passed a similar resolution and sent a similar committee to President-elect Wilson upon the same subject. Mr. Wilson thanked the committee for bringing the matter to his attention and asked for recommendations of persons for the position. The committee considered the matter carefully and after consulting with various members of the societies and with others interested in our fisheries recommended three persons in order of preference and, although it is known that much pressure was brought to bear upon President Wilson to continue the custom of his immediate predecessors of appointing the Commissioner of Fisheries for partisan rather than for public services, he appointed the man who stood first in the committee's recommendations.

Again, in appointing the Chief of the Weather Bureau, President Wilson took unusual means to secure the best available man by requesting the National Academy of Sciences to recommend a suitable person for the position. Although the Academy was established by Act of Congress in 1863 to serve as adviser to the Government in matters of science, and although since that time it has had among its members the most distinguished scientific men in America, this was the first time that a President of the United States ever asked the Academy for advice as to a scientific appointment. Also, in the selection of the Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture and of the Chief of the Bureau of Mines, the President sought and acted upon the best scientific advice which he could get. In no one of these cases did he inquire about the political affiliation of the person recommended.

In many other matters President Wilson has shown an unusual and unprecedented desire to consult the leading scientific bodies of this country on subjects of science and a marked degree of independence in following their advice, sometimes in spite of much political or personal

(Continued on Page 7)

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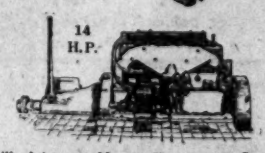

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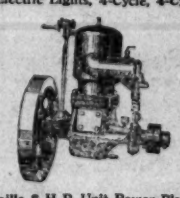

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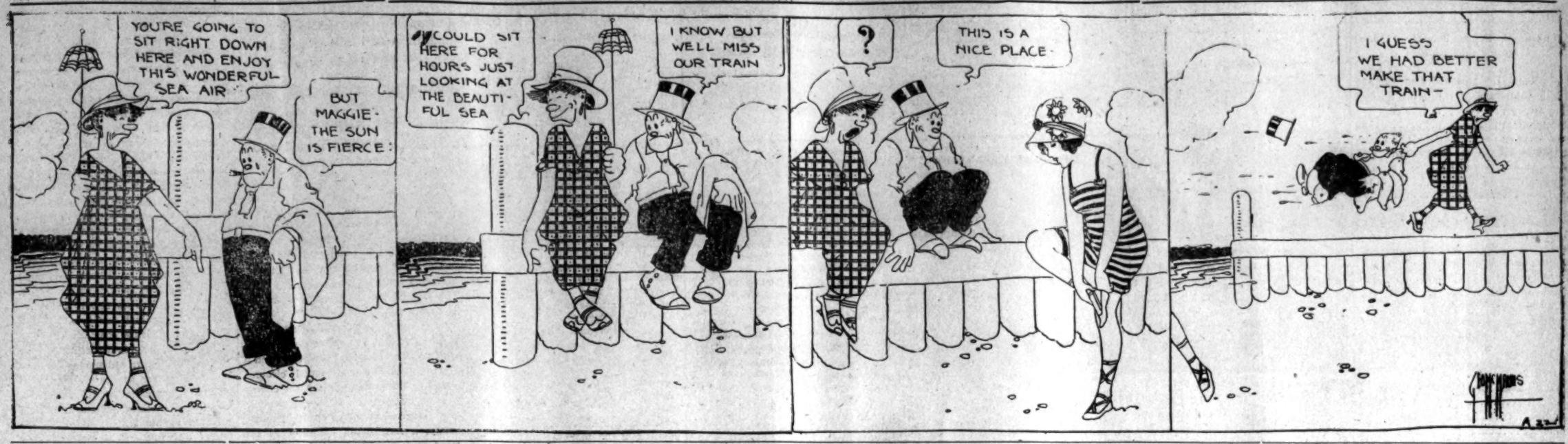
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus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Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Dreams That Do Not Come True

By Dorothy Dix

As It Seems To Be

The girl who wants to go on the stage speaks:

"Oh, I'm just crazy to go on the stage, but my parents won't let me. They just keep me tied down here at home where there's nothing more exciting to do than go to parties, and dinners, and dances, and automobile rides, and father says I ought to be thankful that he's able to take care of me and protect me from the hardships of life.

"Do you hear that? 'The hardships of life,' when I am talking about going on the stage, not going out as a stenographer, or a clerk, or somebody that has to work. Why, being an actress isn't work. It's just fun. It's just having the best time on earth and getting paid for it.

"It's wearing the nicest of clothes, and having people stare at you wherever you go and say, 'S-s-h, that's Maude Adams, or Mary Nash, or Janet Beecher,' or whoever you are, in a way that makes the little prickles or delight go up and down your spine.

"And it's having midnight suppers with the gayest and wittiest people, and then rolling home in your limousine, and going ut to your grand country place for the week-ends, where you have wonderful Russian wolf hounds that you have your pictures taken with and put in all the magazines.

"All that you have to do when you are an actress is just to come out on the stage in the most be-au-ti-ful clothes, and move around, and talk just like you would if you were in your own drawing room—that is, of course, if you are playing a society play, you know, just like Ethel Barrymore does. And, of course, if it's a tragedy, you just scream in the right places, but that's easy enough, too.

"I'm sure nobody could make more of a row than I do when I get mad. And for that you get all sorts of money, and your name in the papers all the time, and people applaud you until they split their gloves. That's what makes being an actress so easy.

"And it's so easy to get to be an actress. I know, because I've read all about it a thousand times. You just feel in yourself that you are a genius and that you want to go on the stage, and you go to New York and go to a manager, and he looks you over and says, 'I'm afraid I'll have to give you a small part to start with,' and he gives you a tiny role.

"Maybe you only carry a spear in the back row of the chorus or play the part of a maid and hand the heroine her cloak, but Mr. Belasco is in the audience, and he sees what stupendous talent you've got, and as soon as the play is over he is waiting for you and he offers you a contract at a thousand dollars a week.

"I know I'd make a great success on the stage, because people always applaud at the church fair when I recite, 'Lit-tul Ma-a-bel with her face against the window pa-a-ane.' And I think my father and mother are real mean not to let me be an actress. It's such an easy and gay life."

As It Really Is

The actress, reading notices of her new play, speaks:

"Well, and so I have arrived at last, but I have come by such a hard journey that I wonder if the goal is worth the price I have paid to reach it! The critics exhaust their adjectives in praise of my last night's performance, but, oh, the times they have flayed me with their ridicule, or humbled me into the dust by ignoring me.

"I wonder if there is any other success in the world as hardly won as that of the actress, or that is as full of heart-breaking anxiety and peril, even when it is won, or that is so fleeting. I am successful today. My name is in electric lights on Broadway. My name on every lip.

"Next season I may have a bad play, and I go into the discard. Let me have a spell of sickness that robs me of my good looks, and no manager will want me. A few more years, at best, and my beauty will be gone and I will have to play old women's parts, and see younger and fresher stars take my place.

"And what a climb it has been to get even where I am! What work, what self-denial, what want I have known, what courage I have had to have! I remember the weary years in which I haunted managers' officers looking for the smallest position. For days I have sat, shabby and hungry, in outer offices waiting for the nod of an insolent office boy to summon me into the presence of a manager who looked me over as appraisingly as he would a horse, and dismissed me with a "nothing doing." I remember the sickening despair and heartbreak with which I went out to go to other offices, and go through the same experience.

"I remember the nightmare of barn storming companies were we played one night stands in rude communities. I remember the fury of work in stock companies where I was playing one part, and studying another part, studying while I ate, and was fitted with clothes for the new role.

"What work! I shall never get the weariness of it out of my bones if I live a thousand years. And now that I have achieved success at such a price, I must still keep on paying. I can have no social life. I must save my time and strength for my work. I can eat and drink only the simplest food. Indigestion ruins the voice. I cannot even enjoy my family ties, because they are forever at war with my career.

"I wonder if there is any other life that requires such sacrifices as the stage!"

The Story of Kissing

In Paraguay You Kiss Them All!

The gentle art of kissing is unknown among the Finns and Laplanders, but who would care to be one of either?

Nevertheless, it is extraordinary how tastes and opinions differ in regard to osculation. In Paraguay it is considered the proper thing to kiss every lady to whom one is introduced.

In a certain town in Rumania there is a sort of kissing fair. Upon the day set apart for the Feast of St. Theodore you may kiss as many girls in the town as you please. They don't mind a bit. In fact, they like it—but only for that day.

In Greece kissing was a very serious matter. At one time it was enacted that any man who kissed a lady in the public streets should lose his head—in the literal sense of the word. There was a certain Athenian youth, however, who once kissed the daughter of the tyrant Pisistratus, and the latter was so pleased with his audacity that he let him off.

Certain African tribesmen prefer to greet you by rubbing noses. The idea, however, would never be popular with our general public.

Kissing was well known in ancient Egypt, though the recognized way of doing it there was to kiss your hand and then place it on top of the other person's head.

Do You Know That—

Whole forests may be seen coated with shelly substances on the Continent of New Holland. These encrustations are supposed to arise from decompositions of shell fish, which transported by the winds are deposited in the form of dust on trees and plants.

* * *

A vast reserve of sugar in Canada is found in the sap of the sugar maple, a tree which is very plentiful in the Province of Quebec. The sugar is made by boiling the sap drawing from punctures in the bark of the trees.

President Wilson's Appointments

(Continued from Page 6)

opposition. Through his individual action the question of the best means of abating the slides at Panama was referred to the National Academy of Sciences, and at his request a committee was appointed to investigate and report upon this subject; the names of the committee were a sufficient guarantee that their work would be well done, and their report, which was promptly made, will probably be of inestimable value to the nation. Quite recently the President requested the National Academy of Sciences to take the initiative in bringing into co-operation existing governmental, educational, industrial, and other research organizations with the object of promoting national welfare and of providing for national defense. As a result there has been established through the co-operation of national scientific societies, research institutes, universities, and the scientific departments of the Government a National Research Council, as described by Dr. George E. Hale in a recent letter, which should be of great and lasting value to this nation.

Under these circumstances it does not seem fitting that scientific men should allow to go unchallenged the statement that the scientific work of the Government has been degraded by President Wilson's appointments or the implication that his interest in that work has been that of a partisan.

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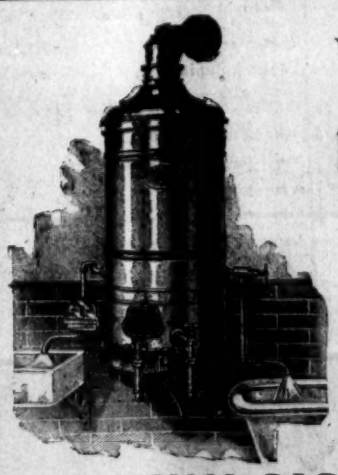

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, September 13, 1916.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	72.0625
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1925
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3-⅝—Tls.	6.55
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex..$	9.06
Peking Bar	345
Native Interest	.06

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32 1/16d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London ....Fr.	28.00
Ex., N. Y. on London....T.T.	$476 7/16
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-⅝
London	Demand	3-1/16
India	T.T.	226½
Paris	T.T.	425½
Paris	Demand	426
New York	T.T.	72⅝
New York	Demand	72⅝
Hongkong	T.T.	71½
Japan	T.T.	70¼
Batavia	T.T.	175½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-1 1/32
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-1 1/32
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-2 1/32
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-2 1/32
Paris	4 m-s.	440½
New York	4 m-s.	75⅝

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR SEPTEMBER

41—Hk. Tls.		5.93
Hk. Tls.	1—Francs	4.72
" "	1—Marks†	3.86
Gold $	1—Hk. Tls.	1.25
Hk. Tls.	1—Yen	1.57
" "	1—Rupees	2.53
" "	1—Roubles	2.40
" "	1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, September 13, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Langkats Tls. 26.50
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 99.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 74.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.00 September
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.00 cash
Chempedaks Tls. 16.50
Chemors Tls. 2.10
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.25
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.02½
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.05
Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.25
Sua Manggis Tls. 6.25
Tebongs Tls. 28.00
Senawangs Tls. 18.75

Direct Business Reported
Shanghai Waterworks Tls. 250.00
Langkats Tls. 26.50
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.00
Consolidated Tls. 4.05 September
Semambus Tls. 1.82½
Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.05
Kota Bahroes Tls. 12.50 Sept.
Java Consolidated Tls. 21.50 Sept.

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, September 13, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Anglo-Javas Tls. 12.90 cash
Weeks Tls. 18.00 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.15 October
Batu Anams Tls. 1.85 cash
Langkats Tls. 26.50 cash
Dominions Tls. 14.75 cash
Tebongs Tls. 28.50 September
Sua Maggis Tls. 6.25 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 8.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 12.60 September

Direct
S. M. C. (6%) debs. Tls. 100.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.10 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.15 Sept.
Anglo-Javas Tls. 13.00 cash
Butes Tls. 2.00 cash
Cathay 'O' Tls. 3.00 cash
Kungyiks Tls. 14.25 September
Langkats Tls. 26.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 14.85 cash
Chempedaks Tls. 16.75 Sept.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, September 12.—Today's metal prices were:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B. (Nominal)	111	10	0
American Electrolytic Copper	132	0	0
Lead L. B. c. i. f. per ton..	Nominal		
Soft Lead "Spanish" F.O.B.	29	7	6
Quicksilver Second hand..	17	15	0
Tinplates i. c. w. 20/24 100 lbs. (Nominal)	31	0	
Muntz Metal f. o. b. London		15d.	
Standard Tin (cash).....	169	10	0
Standard Tin (3 months)..	170	10	0
Spelter (ordy. soft).....	48	10	0
Galvanized Sheets 24 Gauge	26	5	0

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Cotton Market Report

Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The market during the past week has been rather quiet and prices moved within a comparatively narrow range, with the net result of a moderate decline from last week's level. The readjustment in values has tended to equalise sentiment and has fostered a less aggressive attitude on both sides of the market and a greater inclination to await developments.

There is little to be said on the crop question and the bulk of advices that have come in report that weather conditions on the whole have been favorable and that consequently a fair yield is expected. Whatever the report may show, however, and while anything over and under the general expectations would cause sharp temporary fluctuations, the general course of the market for the next month or two will depend on the attitude of Spinners both here and in Japan and that of the Farmers as to the marketing of the crop, no matter what the size may be.

Meanwhile the market will continue to be governed by the daily crop reports which will be ruled particularly by the weather map. Tone of the market Quiet.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown	12.70
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal...	6.90
Price of Mid-Americans	9.25
Price of Mid-Americans last reported	9.38

Tone of market, Firm.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American Oct.	15.14
Price of Mid-American March	15.19

Tone of market, Firm.

Indian Market:—
Dec./Jan. shipment

Broach	54½
Hinganghat	53
Yoetmal	52½
St. F. Bengal	46
Akola and Nagpur	51½

Steady.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, September 12.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex:
Spot: 2s. 3¾d. paid.
November to December: 2s. 4¼d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Firm.
Last Quotation, London, September 11:
Spot: 2s. 3¼d. buyers.
November to December: 2s. 4d. buyers.
Tendency of Market: Firm.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Kimmel and Co. London:

Spot price standard quality
Ribbed Smoked Sheet... 2s. 3¼d.
Spot price standard quality
First Crepe ..... 2s. 3½d.
Market firm, tendency steady.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

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Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, September 8.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor report as follows:—

A somewhat quiet week has to be recorded, but in various stocks a fair volume of business has been done, and prices have been on the whole well maintained.

In the North all Cotton shares are moving upward with a steady enquiry, especially for the smaller counters.

Rubbers also have firmed up in Shanghai, and more interest appears to be now taken in this section.

Rubber is quoted 2-3½ per lb.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks under a very wide-spread and general demand have firmed up, the market closing with sales reported at $760.

Marine Insurances.—Sales are reported of Unions at $920. Cantons are nominal at $400, whilst North Chinas are in request at Tls. 155 and Yangtszes at $260.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are wanted at $154 and Hongkong Fires at $384.

Shipping. Douglases after some weakness have firmed up with buyers ocering $135 for cash and $137½ for October. Preferred Indos are still wanted at $46 whilst Deferred Indos after considerable weakness are somewhat firmer at the close with buyers offering $126½ for cash and $127½ for the end of the month. Star Ferries are a firm market with an unsatisfied demand at $37. Steamboats have been done at $22½ and there are further buyers at the rate.

Refineries—China Sugars have not altered much since our last report. Sales have been effected at $111 for September and $113 and $114 for November. There are buyers at $110½ for cash. Malabons are easier at $37½ at which rate shares are on offer for September account.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats have buyers at Tls. 26½. Raubs are still neglected at $2½. Ural Caspians at 34s. 0d. and Tronohs at 30s. 0d. are nominal. Shells are still on offer at 109s. 0d.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves continue to show strength, buyers now offering $85½ for cash with few shares apparently forthcoming at this rate. Hongkong Docks firmed up sharply on the arrival of the salved steamer "Wisley" in this Port on the 3rd inst. $132 being paid for cash. Since then the market has weakened, closing at $130 sales for cash. Shanghai Docks after some weakness are again stronger with buyers round about Tls. 74½.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals are wanted at $99. Hongkong Hotels are without business at $115. Hongkong Lands have sellers at $100. Kowloon Lands and West Points remain without business at quoted rates.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos have buyers at Tls. 150. Kung Yiks have been the medium of a considerable business at Tls. 14¼ and Tls. 14½, closing with buyers at about the latter rate. Shanghai Cottons have changed hands at Tls. 100 and Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5¼. The whole market is firmer with upward trend, caused no doubt by the news of the shortage in the American crop and by the reports that the prospects for the crop in North China are now excellent. Shanghai Cottons have declared a dividend of Tls. 6 per share for year ended 30th June, 1916. The total profit is cabled as Tls. 350,000 which is practically all absorbed by Dividend Tls. 240,000, Depreciation Tls. 45,000, Repairs Tls. 50,000.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have moved up a little with sales reported at $53. China Lights are in demand at $4.75. Hongkong Trams are stronger again with buyers at $7½. The interim dividend of 7 per cent. which this Company announced about a month ago will be paid on the 11th inst.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The following is an approximate statement of the Traffic receipts for the week ending 2nd September, 1916:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 35 weeks.
This year	$17,049	$508,863
Last year	11,657	383,114
Increase	5,392	125,749
Decrease	—	—

The Tramway Co. will pay an interim dividend of 7% on 11th instant.

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos have buyers at $8.—China Providents after sales at $9 are wanted at $8.90. Peak Trams have improved to $9.60 for the old and 80 cents for the new. Powells are on offer at $6.90. Waterboats could be obtained at $17. Cements are in steady request at $9.70. Watsons are wanted at $6¾ and Humphreys are nominal at $6⅝. Ices after sales at $160 are still in request. Ropes declined at $33 at which rate sales have been effected. Dairy Farms have been done round about $41 with a demand still evident.

Exchange.—The demand rate on London is 2-1 1/16 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 70½.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices,

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.....	$745 B.
Chartered.....	£52.
Russo-Asiatic.....	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy.....	2.90 B.
Cathay, pref.....	6 S.
Marine Insurances	
Canton.....	$400.
North China.....	155 B.
Union of Canton....	945.
Yangtsze.....	$255 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire.....	$154 B.
Hongkong Fire.....	$384 S.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref....	Tls. 128.
Indo--China Def.....	109s. S.
"Shell".....	Tls. 17½ B.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Tug.....	Tls. 18 B.
Kochlen.....	
Mining	
Kaiping.....	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons.....	39s. 6d.
Philippine.....	Tls. 50 c. B.
Raub.....	Tls. 2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 130 Sa.
Shanghai Dock.....	$74 Sa.
New Eng. Works....	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf.....	Tls. 82 B.
Hongkong Wharf....	$85½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land..	Tls. 95 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land.....	Tls. 94 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores.....	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.).	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.).	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo.....	Tls. 150
E-wo Pref.....	Tls. 107 B
International.....	Tls. 77½ B.
International Pref...	Tls. 75.
Laou-kung-mow.....	Tls. 65.
Oriental.....	Tls. 35 B.
Shanghai Cotton.....	Tls. 99 Sa.
Kung Yik.....	Tls. 14¼ B.
Yangtszepoo.....	Tls. 5.05.
Yangtszepoo Pref....	Tls. 101 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y...	$95 N.
Butler Tile.....	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill....	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar.....	$is. 110 B.
Green Island.....	Tls. 9.70 B.
Langkats.....	Tls. 26½ Sa.
Major Bros.....	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra...	Tls. 160.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz.....	Tls. 16½ B.
Llewellyn.....	$60.
Lane, Crawford.....	$96 B.
Moutrie.....	$35.
Watson.....	Tls. 6¾ B.
Weeks.....	Tls. 18 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma.....	Tls. 14 B.
Amherst.....	Tls. 1¾
Anglo-Java.....	Tls. 13 B.
Anglo-Dutch.....	Tls. 7 S.
Ayer Tawah.....	Tls. 39.
Batu Anam 1913....	Tls. 1.90 B.
Bukit Toh Alang....	Tls. 5¾ B.
Bute.....	Tls. 2 B.
Chemor United.....	Tls. 2.10 Sa.
Chempedak.....	Tls. 16½ Sa.
Cheng.....	Tls. 3.90 B.
Consolidated.....	Tls. 4 B.
Dominion.....	Tls. 14½ B.
Gula Kalumpong....	Tls. 10
Java Consolidated....	Tls. 21¼ B.
Kamunting.....	Tls. 9¾.
Kapala.....	Tls. 1.10 B.
Kapayang.....	Tls. 83 B.
Karan.....	Tls. 15½.
Kota Bahroes.....	Tls. 12½ B.
Kroewoek Java.....	Tls. 19 B.
Padang.....	Tls. 16 B.
Pengkalan Durian....	Tls. 11¾.
Permata.....	Tls. 5¼ B.
Repah.....	Tls. 1.62½ B.
Samagagas.....	Tls. 1.27½.
Seekee.....	Tls. 9 B.
Semambu.....	Tls. 1.82½ Sa
Senawang.....	Tls. 18¾.
Shanghai Klebang...	Tls. 1.15 B.
Shanghai Malay.....	Tls. 8½ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref....	Tls. 15 S.
Shanghai Pahang....	Tls. 2¼.
Sungala.....	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri.....	Tls. 13¾
Sua Manggis.....	Tls. 6¼ Sa.
S'hai Kelantan.....	Tls. 1.05 Sa.
Shanghai Seremban..	Tls. 1¼ Sa.
Taiping.....	Tls. 3.15 S.
Tanah Merah.....	Tls. 1.27½ B.
Tebong.....	Tls. 28 Sa.
Ulobri.....	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe.....	Tls. 7¾ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber..	Tls. 110 B.
Culty Dairy.....	Tls. 11.
S'hai Elec. and Asb..	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams.....	Tls. 89 B.
Shanghai Gas.....	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar.....	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury...	Tls. 39.
S'hai Telephone.....	Tls. 90 B.
S"hai Waterworks...	(Tls. 250 Sa.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for September 12 was 120 tons."

KAISER, UNANNOUNCED, VISITS SOMME FRONT AND REVIEWS TROOPS

With the German army in France, (Undated, via Berlin and London, August 12.)—East of the Somme, with the French guns roaring a morning salute and the German cannon thundering their reply, the German Emperor unexpectedly appeared today in a little village just behind the front and reviewed a hastily improvised parade and decorated a number of officers and other soldiers. He addressed the men briefly, and was then whisked on to the most advanced position.

The Emperor's visit was known to only a few high officers the previous evening, and came as a complete surprise to the troops, who were obviously overjoyed that the Emperor could find time to come to them. The visit, in addition, surprised a small group of correspondents who had just returned from an inspection of the advanced positions, and who had had an opportunity to see the Emperor at Novogeorgievsk, a few miles northwest of Warsaw, almost precisely a year ago.

Despite the heavy fog that usually prevails in the morning hours in this section, the Emperor's visit had something brilliant and dramatic in it.

Upon a broad level plain, flanked by a picturesque French chateau, all the troops in the immediate neighborhood had collected. The uniforms were of field gray, but the attire of officers and men was, nevertheless, so far as possible, gala, and the more striking as a majority of the soldiers wore their new steel helmets. The officers had discarded their monotonous fatigue caps and had donned peace-time headgear, so that the picturesque gray fur headpieces of the Death's Head Hussars contrasted with the helmets of the Cuirassiers and the mortarboard caps worn by the Uhlans.

The Emperor arrived at 9.30 o'clock, his suite including Prince Eitel, one noted Admiral, and several Generals. The troops had been drawn up in hollow square formation, and his Majesty, looking trim and fit, though perhaps somewhat wearied, quickly passed in review, shaking hands here and there with officers he knew personally and repeatedly saluting the soldiers, who stood at "present arms" as stiffly and correctly as in any parade in Berlin.

The officer in command of the regiments inspected by the Emperor then delivered a brief address, in which he assured his Majesty in the names of the troops that all were prepared to fight on indefinitely for the Emperor's and the country's sake. A "Hoch!" that must have been heard in the French lines went up before the Emperor could answer. Then he spoke in a clear, ringing voice, thanking the men.

In the middle of the hollow square the Emperor decorated a number of the officers, and eventually took up a position on the road leading to the front trenches, while the regiments, many of which were composed of new troops, marched by in the famous goose-step.

The Associated Press correspondent stood only a few yards distant and was able to note the seemingly remarkable physical condition of the Emperor, who, in reviewing the troops, stood more erect and stiff than the youngest subaltern, and, with a glance of approval or a slight frown, indicated his pleasure of displeasure. In fairness to the troops it should be said that his Majesty smiled most of the time.

The Emperor required upward of an hour to review the troops and take a trifle of refreshments, and was then whiled away toward the front lines as suddenly as he had come.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuter's Service

London, September 12.—Today's rates, prices and deliveries were:—

Consols 2½% for a/c.....	£60½
Cheques on London at Paris	Frs. 27.93
T.T. on London at New York	$4.76½
Bar Silver (Spot).....	32 1/16d.
Market rate of Discount...	5⅝%
Cotton; Egyptian F. G. F..	12.75d.
Cotton; M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	6.90d.
Cotton; Mid American Spot	9.36d.
Plantation Rubber October (Sellers)	2s. 4d.
Deliveries China Silk	54 bales
Deliveries Canton Silk.....	49 bales
Deliveries Japan Silk.....	69 bales

Tone of Tea Market, Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE MARKET

Messrs. Maitland and Fearon write as follows in their weekly exchange market report:—

The London price of Silver at 32 1/16d. is 1/16d. lower than last week. Our local rate for T/T on London at 3/0⅝ is ½d. higher. Throughout the week there has been a strong market for early delivery, with steady forward rates. The stock of sycee and bar Silver at Tls. 28,234,000 is Tls. 584,000, higher than last week. The stock of Mexican Dollars at $20,960,000 is about the same as last week. We understand that there will be shipments of both sycee and Mexican Dollars to the home Silver Markets towards the end of this week.

TRIED TO DESTROY MINE-LAYING U-BOAT

Germans on the UC-5 Set Off Bombs in Her Before Surrendering to British

BRAVERY SAVED THE SHIP

Officer of British Destroyer Dived Under the Vessel And Detached Detonators

New York, Aug. 18.—The first complete story of the capture by the British of the German mine laying submarine UC-5 is published in The Naval and Army Record of London in its issue of July 31. A complete description of the submarine, said to be the first of the kind ever constructed is also given.

"In April," says The Naval and Army Record, "a torpedo destroyer, cruising off the east coast, captured a German submarine in novel circumstances. When first sighted, the enemy was in difficulties. From the deck of the destroyer, then some distance away, a flag could be seen at the masthead of the submarine, and in the mist it was at first taken to be the union jack. Closer inspection proved it to be the German naval ensign, and then it was noticed that the whole of the crew of the submarine appeared to be on deck.

"The comic side of the situation was not lost on the men of the destroyer, and, once apprised of the enemy character of the distressed vessel, they set to work to make her a prize. The commander hailed the crew with a brusque invitation to surrender. The submarine men saw the guns trained on them, and they hauled down their flag and put their hands above their heads in the approved "Kamerad" style. At a word from the commander they jumped into the water and swam for dear life away from the submarine. Internal explosions followed, and at the last and heaviest a cascade of hammocks and other debris was shot out at the open conning tower to a height of forty feet. That there was a vent for the explosive forces probably saved the ship, but, as it was, the bottom of the vessel was punctured in two places and rivets were started, so that the craft made water quickly.

"An attempt to investigate the damage was frustrated by the presence of thick, black gases and about two feet of water, but later expert examination showed that, although the submarine had laid no mines, two had been released by the force of the explosions and were foul of the bottom of the vessel. Contact between the horns, which jutted out all around the mines, and the plates of the vessel would have exploded enough to sink a battleship, and it was an act of heroism on the part of a young officer that rendered the submarine capable of being brought in as a prize. The officer went down in a diving suit and made the mines safe by detaching the detonators, afterward securing them in such a position that the salvers could work in comparative safety. After seventeen days she was brought into an east coast port and put on public view off the Temple Pier, Thames Embankment. She turned out to be the UC-5, a vessel of the minelayer class, quite small, but capable and virulent, and the officers and men of the destroyer who made the capture are to be heartily congratulated on their achievement.

"As a momento of her capture the destroyer now displays her prize's ensign in the officers' mess. UC-5, as she appeared in custody at a naval dockyard this week, was smartly painted her original German gray, and the white ensign looked appropriately picturesque surmounting the enemy flag on the telescopic mast. But, hauled off the dock side so that one might appreciate her without perspective intervening too largely, she was not really a pretty boat, even for a submarine. Her bulging, tubular sides gave her a smart appearance, which was increased rather than diminished by the clumsiness of her superstructure—a high raised plat-form running the whole length of the ship, and widening at the forward end to display through gratings the six huge tubes through which the mines were launched.

"The captured submarine appeared to have been one of those transported in sections from Germany and put together on the Belgian coast. Her four sections are plainly marked, the hull being divided into three and the conning tower constituting the fourth part. The seams are rather roughly finished, and point to rapid assembling or none too skillful workmanship. A mere minnow in size compared with the 'big fish' possessed by both the enemy and ourselves, the UC-5 was fitted only for mine laying, and apparently carried no armament. The whole of the forward section is occupied by the steel launching tubes, and they were worked either automatically from the conning tower or by a hand lever situated between the wall of each tube and the side plates of the ship. She was fitted with a sixteen horse power Diesel engine, driving a single screw, and was capable of not much more than eleven knots at the best. Despite her limitations, she is believed to have made a score of trips to British waters, and probably dropped 240 mines.

"A visit to the interior of the submarine was a rather disappointing experience, for her late occupants had wrecked her pretty effectively before giving themselves up. The periscope lenses and compasses had apparently been smashed with a hatcher, while revolvers had been fired into the mechanism at various other points. Rust and muddy sediment had coated everything that survived, and gave the impression of an underground cave rather than the compact mechanical model which every submarine has to be. At no point was it possible for a man of average height to stand erect, and as a habitation for five officers and seventeen men it must have been most comfortless. The Germans carry in their submarines no fewer than five officers, as against our two, but the balance of efficiency seems indubitably to rest with the highly skilled young officers of our own submarine flotillas. The commander of the German submarine appears to be a figurehead, and knows nothing of the scientific working of his craft. Each of the four junior officers are expert in one or other of the technical branches, while a proportion of the crew is duplicated for purposes of training.

"There are one or two clever minor characteristics in the design of the UC 5, which have been noted by our own experts. One of them consists in the fact that every projection on deck is capable of fitting into a socket flush with the plates, so that when the ship dives her sides are smooth and offer no untoward resistance to the water."

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on September 12, 1916.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	20-25
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-50
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	none
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	20-30
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	50-$1
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	18-20
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	16-18
Turkey	„per lb.	45-50
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	10-15
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	3-5
Grapes	per lb.	12-16
Lemons	each	6-7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	5-7
Pineapples	each	none
Pesboes	per lb.	none
Plums	per lb.	none
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	8-10
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	none
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	4-6
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Carrots	each	2-3
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg Plant	per lb.	4-5
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Peas	"	none
Potatoes	per-pic.	$1.50-1.80
Parsnips	per lb.	2-3
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	5-6
Tomatoes	"	3-5
Turnips	per bunch	none
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$8.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.90
Bran	"	$2-20
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	9.50
Stove Coal	" Tls.	16.00
Firewood	per 60 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-	Saigon
Calcutta	Lumpur	S. Francisco
Canton	London	Shanghai
Colombo	Lyons	Singapore
Foochow	Malacca	Sourabaya
Hankow	Manila	Tientsin
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000
Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the ..Chinese Government ... 3,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe General pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan-	Hongkong	Tsingtau
chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tales at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cen. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cen. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered, Pass Books must will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ..... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „ 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road. 9753

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds. 55,000,000 (about £4,603,666)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Telong-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

3 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head office: Peking

Authorized Capital .. $20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital .. 14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
Liabilities $10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNT kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.
March 13, 1913.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..... U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,628,688.77
U.S. $6,878,988.77

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, SANTOS, SAO PAULO.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital... Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H. $32,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager.

NEW PAPER FOR PEKING

The Kuo Chi Pao learns that a certain enterprising Japanese is arranging to start a mammoth newspaper in the Capital. Japanese capitalist have been approached for financial assistance and large sums have been promised. The co-operation of a certain political party (Kuo Min Tang) in this country, together with certain prominent politicians here, will be solicited to increase the influence and circulation of the paper. The paper's "fundamental principle" is to strengthen the friendly feelings between China and Japan, but nothing definite is yet known as to the ulterior motives of the promoter in starting the paper.—*Peking Gazette.*

Siccawei Weather Report

12.—A rather important anticyclone is prevailing in central China. Rather fresh southerly winds on the Pechihli Bay. N.E. breezes on the remainder of the coast. After some intermittent drizzle during the day, the weather settles again in the evening.

13.—After a very fine cool night, heavy dew and rather dense mist in the morning. Barometer somewhat falling, but still above the average.

Meteorological Readings

Wednesday, September 13, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centigrade	.61 76	762 89
„ „ inches	29.**	30.02
Variation mm. for 24 h	-1 47	-2 72
Variation mm. for 12 h	-1 6	-0 62
Wind Direction	N	NNE
Wind Kilom per hour	8	17
Wind Miles	5 0	10 6
Temperature Cen	10**	23 2
Temperature Fahr	61.7	73.8
Nebulosity 0-10	06	61
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

AMUSEMENTS

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for September 14th

Your last opportunity to see
"THE MYSTERIES OF THE GRAND HOTEL"
A Series of Twelve Sensational Photo-Plays.
Tonight, showing 11th and 12th Series (the last two), entitled:
"THE MAN ON WATCH"
and
"THE MAN IN IRONS"
These are easily the best of all the series. The revolver duel in the spacious lobby of the Grand Hotel and the battle between the Secret Service Agents and the criminals, are two of the sensational incidents.

Pathe's British and French Gazettes
Depicting latest events of interest.
"Love and Sour Notes"
L-Ko Comedy.
"Zephirin at the Seaside"
Comic Play.
"Lovers' Post Office"
Keystone Comedy, featuring Roscoe Arbuckle

VICTORIA THEATRE

PROGRAMME FOR
Thursday and Friday, Sept. 14th an 15th
"The Million Dollar Mystery"
7th, 8th and 9th Episodes.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
MISS KITTY RAYNER AND MISS MABELLE

Saturda September 16th
Great Variety Company
CONSISTING OF FORTY STAR ARTISTES
Comedy, Operetta, Tango Dancers, Ballet Dancers, Singers, etc.
Beautiful Girls—Splendid Costumes—Fu [illegible]hestra

Book your seats early at
MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PROGRAMME
For Thursday, 14th Sept.
"ANCIENT GRBECE"
Interesting
"THE BANDIT'S DAUGHTER"
Drama in Three Parts
NEW GAUMONT GRAPHIC
"MRS. COOK'S COOKING"
Comedy
"MABEL IS LOST AND WON"
Keystone Comedy

St. George's Gardens

Bubbling Well
Open-Air Cinema Theatre
Every evening 9.15 p.m.
Change of Programme
Every Tuesday and Friday
For reservation of boxes or seats
Telephone WEST 802

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1482.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
for
Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday
14th, 15th, 16th and 17th Sept
"Million Dollar Mystery"
9th and 10th Episodes, entitled:
"The Leap from an Ocean Liner"
"Shanghaied."

"CHARLIE AT THE BANK"
A Double Reel Charlie Chaplin Comedy.
One of Essanay's Latest Productions.

Dress Circle Seats 30 Cents.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 16	noon	New York via Panama	Eurymachus	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	P.M.	Seattle Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 20	..	S. F'cisco via Kobe, Y'hama	Chile	Dan.	E. A. C.
" 23	5.00	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 24	8.00*	Seattle, Wash	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 25	..	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Oct 2	noon	Seattle, Wash.	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 5	..	Seattle, Vancouver B.C.	Henrik Ibsen	Br.	Forbes & Co
" 6	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 7	..	New York via Panama	Tokoyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 7	3.00	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 8	noon	Seattle Wash	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	P.M.	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 4	5.00	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 4	5.00	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Sept 14	noon	Moji, Kobe Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 15	3.00	Karatzu	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 16	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 16	4.00*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 17	D.L.	Moji, Kobe	Namsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	4.30*	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	..	Moji, Kobe	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
" 22	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 7	3.00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Sept 15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogan	Br.	Glen Line
" 20	3.00	London via Cape	Miyazaki maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 20	A. M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
" 22	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M.M.
" 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Knight Companion	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	P.M.	Marseilles via Suez	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
Oct 1	noon	London via Cape	Kitano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 2	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Sardinia	Br.	P. & O.
" 4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Alcinous	Br.	B. & S.
" 5	D.L.	London via Cape	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Sept 14	11.00*	Amoy, Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 15	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 15	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Kwanglee	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 17	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
" 21	P.M.	Hongkong	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
" 21	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 29	11.30*	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Oct 5	5.00	Hongkong	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 11	P.M.	Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Nov 1	5:00	Hongkong	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Sept 14	11.00*	Newchwang	Tambui	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	5.00	Tsingtao	Ono maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 14	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	A.M.	Tientsin, Tsingtao & Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 15	3.00	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 15	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 16	A.M.	Chefoo, Newchwang	Hsinchang	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
" 17	D.L.	Tsingtao and Dalny	Esang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 17	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonsbing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	3.30	Dalny direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Sept 14	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 14	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 15	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 15	M.N.	do	Shansi	Br.	B. & S.
" 15	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Nganking	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 17	M.N.	do	Kfangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 18	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 18	M.M.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 18	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 19	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 19	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 19	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 20	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Sept 13	Hankow etc.	Tehsing	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.
" 13	Tientsin	Chekiang	1313	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1766	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	Hankow etc.	Tsekwo	2365	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 13	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	229	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	Vancouver	Monteagle	3953	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 13	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	N.S.NCo.
" 13	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	B. & S.

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Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Agamemnon	Sept.	8
Agapenor	Sept.	1
Atreus	Aug.	2
Atsuta Maru	Aug.	16
Carmarthenshire	June	28
City of Lincoln	June	2
City of Norwich	Sept.	3
City of Vienna	June	17
Eurybates	June	24
Glengyle	Sept.	8
Glenstrae	Sept.	5
Hitachi Maru	Aug.	20
Iyo Maru	Sept.	3
Katori Maru	June	18
Kashima Maru	July	2
Lycaon	June	9
Mishima Maru	July	16
Pembrokeshire	Sept	12
Priam	July	18
Somali	Aug.	11
Suwa Maru	July	30
Toyohashi Maru	Sept.	9
Tydeus	June	29
For Marseilles, etc		
Armand Behic	Sept.	4
Athos	Aug.	25
Polynesien	Aug.	5
For Bombay		
Malta**	Sept.	4
Nore**	Aug.	21
Novara**	Aug.	7
For Rotterdam		
Nippon	July	17
For Vancouver, etc.		
Bessie Dollar	Aug.	6
Canada Maru	Aug.	23
Chosen Maru	Aug.	25
Empress of Russia	Sept.	8
Empress of Asia	Aug.	11
Itsukushima Maru	Sept.	3
Justin	Sept.	1
Kamakura Maru	Aug.	13
Mexico Maru	Aug.	2
Monteagle	Sept.	12
Yokohama Maru	Sept.	6
For New York		
Bolton Castle	Sept.	1
Muncaster Castle	July	29
St. Bede	June	28
Tokiwa Maru	Sept.	6
Wakasa Maru	Aug.	30
For San Francisco, etc.		
Alvarado	July	19
Asia Maru	July	17
China	Sept.	9
L. Luckenbach	July	27
Maricopa	Aug.	1
Sequoya	Sept.	9
Shinyo Maru	Aug.	19
Yucatan	Aug.	21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Glenogle		Oct. 20
Hirano Maru	July 29	Sept. 19
Kaga Maru	Aug. 12	Oct. 3
Nore**	Sept. 1	Oct. 13
Novara	Aug. 18	Sept. 28
Nyanza**	Sept. 15	Oct. 27
Malta	Sept. 29	Nov. 11
Sardinia**	Aug. 5	Sept. 17
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Awa Maru	Aug. 22	Sept. 19
Aki Maru	Sept. 19	Oct. 17
Canada Maru		Oct. 24
Harold Dollar		Sept. 20
Empress of Asia	Sept. 7	Sept. 25
Shidzuoka maru	Sept. 1	Sept. 28
Tacoma Maru		Oct. 24
Tamba maru	Oct. 3	Oct. 31
FROM NEW YORK		
Brinkburn	Aug. 22	Oct. 15
City of Manila		Sept. 16
Egremont Castle	July 16	Sept. 15
Eurymedon		Oct. 15
St. Patrick	June 29	Sept. 15
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
Colombia	Oct. 7	Nov. 1
Ecuador	Aug. 27	Sept. 21
Mexico Maru	Sept. 7	Oct. 3
Nippon maru	Sept. 9	Oct. 5
Strathardle		Sept. 10
Shinyo maru	Sept. 28	Oct. 16
Tenyo Maru	Aug. 26	Sept. 18
Venezuela	Sept. 17	Oct. 11
FROM MARSEILLES		
Andre Lebon		Oct. 23
Cordillere	Aug. 20	Sept. 29
Paul Lecat	Aug. 6	Sept. 16
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Chile		Sept. 15
FROM CHRISTIANIA		
New Sweden	Aug. 2	Oct. 5
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Ajax		Oct. 7
Glaucus	July 22	Sept. 22
Lycaon		Oct. 24
Ningchow		Oct. 29
Neleus	July 29	Sept. 29
Oanfa		Oct. 17
Pathan	July 16	Sept. 20
Prostesilaus	June 16	Sept. 20
Pyrrhus		Oct. 12
Teiresias	July 7	Sept. 16

* Due date is approximate.

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Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwah, Capt. John McArthur, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain G. Kawamura, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, the 14th instant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Statrooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain S. Takanno, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Friday, the 15th instrant at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted and iron beds in single tier). Smoking Room and all the conveniences usually found in a first class Mail Steamer European food of the cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Kwangchi, Capt. J. Smith, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Kwanglee, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave on Thursday, October 5. The tender convey passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwengping September 16. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The Str. Hsinchang, Capt. Wm. Munro, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Sept 13	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 13	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSCW
Sept 13	Tsingtao	Ono maru	1034	Jap.	S. M. R.	WW
Sept 13	Tientsin	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co	KLYW
Sept 13	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Sept 14	Vladivostock	Simbirsk	1356	Jap.	R. V. F.	9 p
Sept 13	Vladivostock	Glenlogan	5996	Sw.	E.F.A.	
Sept 13	Hongkong	Perseus	4299	Bri.	B. & S.	
Sept 13	Hongkong	Demodocus	4269	Br.	B. & S.	
Sept 13	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
Sept 13	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Sept 13	Hongkong	Yingchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 13	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan.	G.-N. T. Co.	
Sept 13	Hongkong	Ceylon maru	3077	Jap.	N. Y. K.	

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10-p
Sept 9	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Sept 6	Japan	Jinho maru	999	Jap.	M. B. K.	TKDLW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Sept 11	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N.K.K.	WSW
Sept 11	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 12	Hankow	Kiangwah	2321	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 12	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Sept 12	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 13	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	O.N.W.
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Sept 2	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Sept 12	Hongkong	Machaon	4277	Br.	B. & S.	
Sept 1	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 7	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	8 p
Sept 9	Japan	Pembrokeshire	7958	Jap.	J. M. & Co.	B X
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VIII
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shinfoo	1393	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Sept 8	Blakely ports	Stimson	605	Am.	J. M. & Co.	USB
Sept 10	Tientsin	Shuntien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 10	San Francisco	S. V. W. L. Smith		Am.		USB
Sept 11	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Sept 11	Hankow	Shansi	1228	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Sept 11	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Sept 11	Chinwangtao	Tamon maru	2499	Jap.	M. B. K.	LPDUW
Sept 12	Keelung	Takasago maru	1062	Jap.	M. B. Co.	
Sept 12	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Sept 11	Hankow	Whasheng	711	Chi.	China S. S Co.	

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

Empress of Japan.....23 Sept. Monteagle.....11 Nov.

EMPRESS OF ASIA....6 Oct. Empress of Japan.....18 Nov.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA..3 Nov. EMPRESS OF ASIA.. 1 Dec.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct.	7
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov.	4
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S. "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept.	25
" "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct.	24
" "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec.	12

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S. "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept.	16
" "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct.	14
" "TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec.	3

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SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

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NOV. 14. JAN. 21

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

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NOV. 1. JAN. 8

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ACCIDENT TO WARSPITE SALVATION OF WARRIOR

Helm Jamming, Couldn't Help Steaming Between Cripple And German Guns

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, September 11.—Mr. Alfred Noyes, in a concluding copyright article on the navy, tells some breezy yarns of the battle of Jutland. The Warrior was being badly mauled when the Warspite steamed in between the Warrior and the enemy, taking all the punishment and revolving like a cat chasing its tail, with all her guns going.

The crew of the Warrior, very grateful at being saved by this new and startling maneuver, sent a boat bearing gifts of cigars and bottles, which were received with Homeric laughter and shouts of: "Take them back. We didn't try to save you. We were chasing our own damned tail and couldn't help it! Our helm jammed!"

ITALIANS GAIN GROUND

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, September 12.—The official communique issued today reported: We made progress in Val Larsa and in the Upper Posina Valley and repulsed an enemy attack in that region.

NEW FRENCH LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, September 12.—In the Chamber, today, M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, introducing an unlimited five per cent war loan, said that the confidence of the country is stronger than ever and it no longer doubted of victory. "It remains for us to complete the task of the Allies to achieve the triumph of civilisation."

MYSTICS AT APOLLO

Dr. Richard Rowe, electrical wizard and hypnotist, and his medium, "Mystic Mora," will appear for the first time in Shanghai tomorrow night at the Apollo theater. This combination of mystics has just come from a successful tour of Australia.

According to the advance notices received Dr. Rowe performs some astounding mesmeric and hypnotic feats, the most spectacular of which is the electrical death test, during which it is claimed several thousands of volts of electricity pass through his body. "Mystic Mora" answers questions clairvoyantly on marriage, business and any one of the perplexing problems of everyday life.

Dr. Rowe provides much amusement by mesmerising members of the audience, of course with their consent, and causing them to eat candles, dance Irish jigs, and otherwise extraordinarily behave.

Chu Ching-lan Intent On Pacifying Canton

To Take Strong Measures To Repress 'People's Soldiers' And Other Disturbers

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, September 13.—Upon receipt of Lung Chi-kwang's seals of office, Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan issued a number of orders and instructions, among which he notified that the restoration of order should be the first important duty of officials in Kwangtung, that the trouble may be settled forthwith and no further conflict arise, merchants and traders carry on their business without fear and the inhabitants live peacefully. They are to warn the people against disturbances, the pretence of being the "people's soldiers" being threatened with severe punishment.

Officials are to use strong measures to suppress robbers, pirates and other disturbers of the peace.

Woman Candidate for Congress

MRS JOSEPHINE MARSHALL FERNAND.
©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

San Francisco, August 12.—California claims to have the first woman to run for election to a federal office. Mrs. Josephine Marshall Fernand is the Democratic candidate for Congress to represent the Fourth District. Mrs. Fernand is opposing the incumbent of the office, Congressman Julius Kahn.

Shipping Transfers

Mr. S. Clement, from shore has gone 3rd engineer on the Kwangtah.

Mr. D. T. Munro, from home leave has gone 2nd engineer on the Haean.

Mr. C. Lyons, act. 3rd engineer on the Haean has gone to the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Co.

Mr. P. Nunstodt, act. chief officer on the Kiangyu is on shore.

Mr. W. Hetherington, 2nd officer on the Haean has gone act. chief officer on the Kiangyu.

Mr. H. Langvad, from shore has gone act. 2nd officer on the Haean.

Mr. P. E. Anderson, 2nd officer on the Kansu is on reserve.

Mr. F. H. Lacks, from reserve has gone 2nd officer on the Kansu.

Mr. W. J. Roberts, chief officer on the Chekiang is on reserve.

Mr. C. A. Christiansen, from reserve has gone chief officer on the Chekiang.

News Brevities

A small outbreak occurred yesterday at 1.26 p.m. when some fireworks ignited a matshed in the airwell of K. 2247-2248 Boone Road. The inmates, however, succeeded in extinguishing it before the brigade's arrival.

* * *

The revenue steamer Liuhsing will leave this afternoon for the open sea, where Customs officials will destroy a quantity of opium seized during the latter part of the month of August. The boat will return to Shanghai on Friday morning.

* * *

The forty-eighth monthly drawing of the International Savings Society will take place tomorrow at 3 o'clock. One bond will be redeemed at $2,000, five partially at $1,000, $300, $200, $160 and $120 and 200 at $12 each. New bond holders who pay their September premium before noon today will participate in the drawing.

Obituary

Mr. R. L. Gann-Johnson

Hongkong, Sept. 7.—It is with regret that we have to record the death of Mr. R. L. Gann-Johnson, late chief engineer of the s.s. Wai Shing. Mr. Johnson passed away at the Peak Hospital at six o'clock yesterday morning, the cause of his death being dysentery. About two months ago he took ill at Bangkok and on arrival at Hongkong went to hospital. Though quite a young man, 38 years, deceased had spent the past 17 years on the China Coast and was very popular among his fellow officers and well-known in Shanghai where his exceptional musical abilities endeared him to all. The funeral took place at Happy Valley yesterday, the cortege being followed by many friends and representatives of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

Japan's Demands Not In Accord With Facts

Is China's Answer; But Will Finally Be Accepted, Nippon Agency Says

Peking, September 11 (delayed in transmission).—The Eastern News Agency reports:—

The Waichiaopu replied to the demands of the Japanese Minister on September 11th to the effect that Japan's demands are not in accord with the actual facts and the demands are required to be restricted to the actual situation.

Baron Hayashi has transmitted the reply to the Japanese Government but the Japanese demands will finally be accepted by China.

Judge Gary Opposes Disastrous Competing Of Japan With U. S.

Pleads for Co-operation Which He Says America Anxious to Promote

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, September 12.—Mr. E. H. Gary, President of the United States Steel Corporation, in a speech to the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, today, dwelt earnestly and very fully on a future commercial combination of Japanese and American business men, with a view to protecting and promoting their mutual industrial spherical interests, in order to avoid disastrous competition after the war.

He pleaded against business men in Japan permitting political questions of no vital importance to seriously affect trade relations and said that America desires to see Japan enlarge, develop, become richer and more powerful and was prepared for very full and sympathetic co-operation.

Notwithstanding that the temporary attitude of one nation or the other upon pending questions may be wrong and unwarranted, business men must use their influence at all times to maintain friendly and cordial relations. He believed the future held a promise of closer and mutually patriotic co-operation with America.

TRANSYLVANIA INVASION UNITES AUSTRIAN SECTS

Apponyi and Andrassy Groups Join Coalition, Karolyi Doesn't Oppose It

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, September 12.—It is reported from Bukharest that the groups headed by Count Apponyi and Count Andrassy are joining the Coalition Cabinet. Count Karolyi's party is standing out, but is not opposing it.

The Reichspost attributes the settlement to the recognition of the necessity for national unity, in view of the invasion of Transylvania.

Music Next Week

On and after Monday, September 18, performances by the Band in the Public Gardens and Recreation Grounds will be given in the afternoons only, as follows:—

Mon. Sept. 18 5.30 p.m. Public Garden
Tues. Sept. 19 5.30 p.m. Hongkew Recreation Ground
Wed. Sept. 20 5.30 p.m. Public Garden
Thurs. Sept. 21 5.30 p.m. Public Garden
Fri. Sept. 22 5.30 p.m. Hongkew Recreation Ground
Sat. Sept. 23 4.30 p.m. Public Recreation Ground

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying departing passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 o'clock p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Namsang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Eurymachus left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Burrumbeet (charterd) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s s.s. Ecuador, 14,000 tons, Captain Nelson, is due to arrive at Shanghai on Sept. 20. She will be dispatched for Hongkong via Manila on or about September 21 from the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co.'s Central Wharf at such time as state of tides may require. For freight or passage apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Agents.

The C.M. s.s. Irene left Tientsin for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Anping will leave Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei at 2 p.m. on Tuesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow and Foochow tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang left Chefoo for Shanghai via Tsingtao at 1 p.m. on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Swatow for Shanghai at 11 a.m. on Tuesday.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk from Vladivostick:—Mr. and Mrs. Dohodenko and child, Mrs. Abrahamsen, Mrs. Mitcach, Master Serebrianicoff, Mr. Seredin Sabatin, Mr. Romanovsky and Mr. Kirprchnicoff. From Karatsu:—Mr. and Mrs. Petroff and child, Mrs. Jensen, Mrs. Zaidel, Mrs. Carwalto, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. Cheplinsky, Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle from Hongkong:—Mrs. A. Arnlyin, Miss Arnlyin, Mrs. H. B. Borgerson, Mr. M. E. Bonson, Mr. J. F. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. R.M. Rome. In Transit:—Mrs. D. U. Clark, Mr. H. L. Griffiths, Miss A. E. Gorham, Miss E. G. Ginenen, Mrs. H. P. Irwin, Miss A. E. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Mengies, Mr. J. A. Scarheny, Mr. and Mrs. Neigas, Mr. Chan Kion-culin, Mr. C. Ozaris, Mr. and Mrs. Chu Tang-ching, Mr. and Mrs. Chur War-kort, Miss Lin Chu, Mrs. Tsoi Yun.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru from Japan:—Dr. Norman L. Downs, Mr. John Zellensky, Mrs. J. B. Glen and infant, Miss Jennie Ruigh, Miss Faith Lippord, Miss Lois Lippord, Mr. N. Fujimoto, Mr. S. Sada, Mrs. T. F. Dunne and 2 children, Mrs. Kamenesdskiy.

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Mr. Rodger and Captain Brown.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Miss Dawson, Mr. Phillips, and 5 Sisters of Charity.

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Taylor, Mr. H. O. Aarstenson, Mr. A. W. Brandtemar, Mr. R. R. McRendrick, Mr. Adams, and Mr. R. C. Douglas.

Per K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping from Chinwangtao:—Mr. and Mrs. Godby and child, Mrs. Smith and 2 children. From Tientsin:—Mrs. C. S. Allen.

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi for Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Macfarland and Mr. W. R. Johnstone.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan for Kiukiang:—Mr. G. Pridemann.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang for Nanking:—Mr. and Mrs. Giles, Miss Brown and Master Giles. For Wuhu:—Mr. Fetherstonhaugh. For Kiukiang, Mrs. Grigoriff. For Hankow:—Mr. Sabatin.

For Sale:

Flower and Vegetable

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Daffodils
Freesias, etc.

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DISINFECTING FLUID

4 times stronger than Carbolic Acid

½ gallon $ 1.00
1 gallon $ 1.80

Special price for wholesale orders. For Export in Iron drums, if required.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
SHANGHAI

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. s.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. s.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2055	845	900	0	dep. Peking arr.	22³⁰	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1955	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2230	524	arr. Mukden dep.	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1675	1941
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	143	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—	1043	1158
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	808	845
7.	:	—	—	:	—	:	8.
810	2031	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1011	2231	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	—	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	377	dep. Liuchens dep.	—	120	1258
1536	316	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	1032
1816	450	—	420	:	—	:	810
9.	:	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	10.
630	457	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	2007
1156	813	—	600	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1442
1636	840	—	631	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	1412
1848	1300	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	928

Express 16 B. S.	Express 19 B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Perry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsechuang Branch Line					
900	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2238	a. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	438	1219	1908	a. Tsechuang d.	702	1302	1932

The station for the foreign concession in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.	STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South dep.		8 00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20	Zah Kou dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	2.20	3.50
Sung Kiang arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46	Hangchow arr.		7.44	8.45	9.58	2.56	4.18
Sung Kiang dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.50	Hangchow dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	2.56	4.23
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	Chang Au		8.52	10.11	12.—	3.42	5.48
Ka Shing arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40	Yeh Zah arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.06	6.37
Ka Shing dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29		Yeh Zah dep.		9.32	11.01	1.56	4.08	6.47
Yeh Zah arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56		Ka Shing arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	4.35	7.38
Yeh Zah dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58		Ka Shing dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41	
Chang Au	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25		Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.01	
Hangchow arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09		Sung Kiang arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.49	5.44	
Hangchow dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24		Sung Kiang dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47	
Zah Kou arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40		Shanghai South arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.05	6.30	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.	STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.50	3.15	6.35	Zah Kou dep.	9.10				5.10	
Kon Shang Mun arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	2.03	3.28	6.48	Hangchow arr.	9.19				5.33	
Kon Shang Mun dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	2.05	3.30	6.50	Hangchow dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.40	5.42	7.15
Hangchow dep.	8.13	10.40	12.15	2.15	3.40	7.00	Kon Shang Mun arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.48	5.52	7.25
Zah Kou arr.	8.21				3.50		Kon Shang Mun dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.50	5.56	7.28
	8.46				4.15		Kon Zen Chiao arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	3.03	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	1 Express R	3 Local	5 Slow	7 Coolie Goods	9 Fast R	11 Local	13 N S G Local	15 Night Express R.S.	17 N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.00	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.46	9.48	12.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW { arr.	9.34		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.53		1.01	
SOOCHOW { dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. { arr.	10.24		12.11	13.39	15.45	19.33		2.05	
WUSIH .. { dep.	10.31		12.21	13.49	15.56	19.41		2.10	
CHANGCHOW { arr.	11.13		13. 0	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.00	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	11.22	6.50	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. { arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
TANYANG .. { dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.45			—	
CHINKIANG { arr.	12.43	8.33	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.56	
CHINKIANG { dep.	12.52	8.50	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	18.25	20.06			6.00	..

STATIONS.	2 Local	4 Slow	6 Coolie Goods	8 Fast R	10 Express R	12 Local	14 N S G Local	16 Night Express R.S.	18 N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.30	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.30	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. { arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.51	18.05		0.46	
CHINKIANG.. { dep.		9.06	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.25		1.00	
TANYANG .. { arr.		9.55	10.45	13.58	16.58	19.16		—	
TANYANG .. { dep.		9.57	10.55	13.40	16.58	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW { arr.		11.04	12.11	14.43	17.56	20.30		2.53	
CHANGCHOW { dep.	6.20	11.14	12.22	14.53	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. { arr.	7.24	12.14	13.26	15.43	18.34			4.01	
WUSIH .. { dep.	7.31	12.32	13.46	15.53	18.51			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. { arr.	8.49	13.35	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
SOOCHOW .. { dep.	8.46	13.50	15.06	16.55	19.36			5.12	
Kunshan	9.54	14.57	16.14	17.51	—			—	
Nansiang..	10.58	15.57	17.19	18.26	—		8.40	6.33	12.00
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.35	16.30	17.55	18.55	21.30		10.15	7.00	12.36

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45	47
WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	19.40	21.30
KIANGWAN	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	15.07	16.37	18.37	20.07	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	15.15	16.45	18.45	20.15	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46	48
SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.20	17.25	19.00	20.30
KIANGWAN	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.11	20.41
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.55	8.16	10.40	12.50	14.35	16.05	18.00	19.35	21.05

Business and Official Notices

Special Notice to Mariners

No. 468.

Marine Department Charts.

The following new chart is now on sale at the Coast Inspector's Office:—

No. 6. Min River, Outer Bar to Pagoda Anchorage. Price $2.00. The following charts are also procurable:—

No. 1: North and South Channel Entrances to the Yangtze River and their approaches. Published August, 1915, with corrections to May, 1916.

No. 2: Yangtze River (Sheet 1), Woosung to Plover Point (including Tsungming Crossing on a large scale). Published January, 1916, with corrections to July, 1916.

No. 3: Yangtze River (Sheet 2), Plover Point to Kiushan Point. Published January, 1916, with corrections to July, 1916

No. 4: Port of Lungkou and its approach. Published February, 1916, with corrections to May, 1916.

No. 5: Taku Bar and the Entrance to the Haiho. Published May, 1916.

Price $2.00 each.

H. G. MYHRE,
Deputy Coast Inspector,
for Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 13th September, 1916.

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NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Head Office, 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, 28th September, 1916, at 4 o'clock p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 19th to 28th September, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.,
Agents.

Shanghai, 14th September, 1916.
10968

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Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

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SHANGHAI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

TO encourage the owners of small gardens and create additional interest in horticulture, this Society will, providing there are sufficient entries, award the Society's Gold Medal, valued at $50.00, for the best kept garden of not more than four mows—or thereabouts.

Small Gardens Competition

The competition to be subject to the follow conditions:—

(1) Open only to members of the Shanghai Horticultural Society.

(2) Limited to gardens of not more than four mows in area.

(3) The competition to take place annually about the middle of May, the date to be advertised one week at least before judging.

(4) All judging to be carried out in one day by judges appointed by the Committee.

(5) Points will be awarded for:—

(a) Quality of plants and flowers ..... 25 pts.
(b) Grouping of colours. 25 ,,
(c) Lay out of garden... 25 ,,
(d) General condition of garden ..... 25 ,,

Note:—Only hardy plants and such half-hardy plants as can be raised without artificial heat may be used. All plants to have been in the possession of exhibitor for at least two months before the competition.

(6) Entrance fees, of $2, to be paid to the Hon. Secretary before May 1st.

D. MACGREGOR,
10993 Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE

From this date Mr. J. D. Womack will be in charge of the Repair Department of our garage. Mr. C. R. DeWitt, the Electrical Engineer, will be in charge of all electrical repairs.

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H. S. Honigsberg & Co.
Shanghai, September 9, 1916.
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